# THE POWER OF THE PARADIGM

The Conflict of Paradigms: Georges Cuvier vs. Charles Lyell.
Which presents the more plausible model based on the evidence?

GEORGES CUVIER
(1769–1832)

CHARLES LYELL
(1797–1875)

CATASTROPHISM

UNIFORMITARIANISM

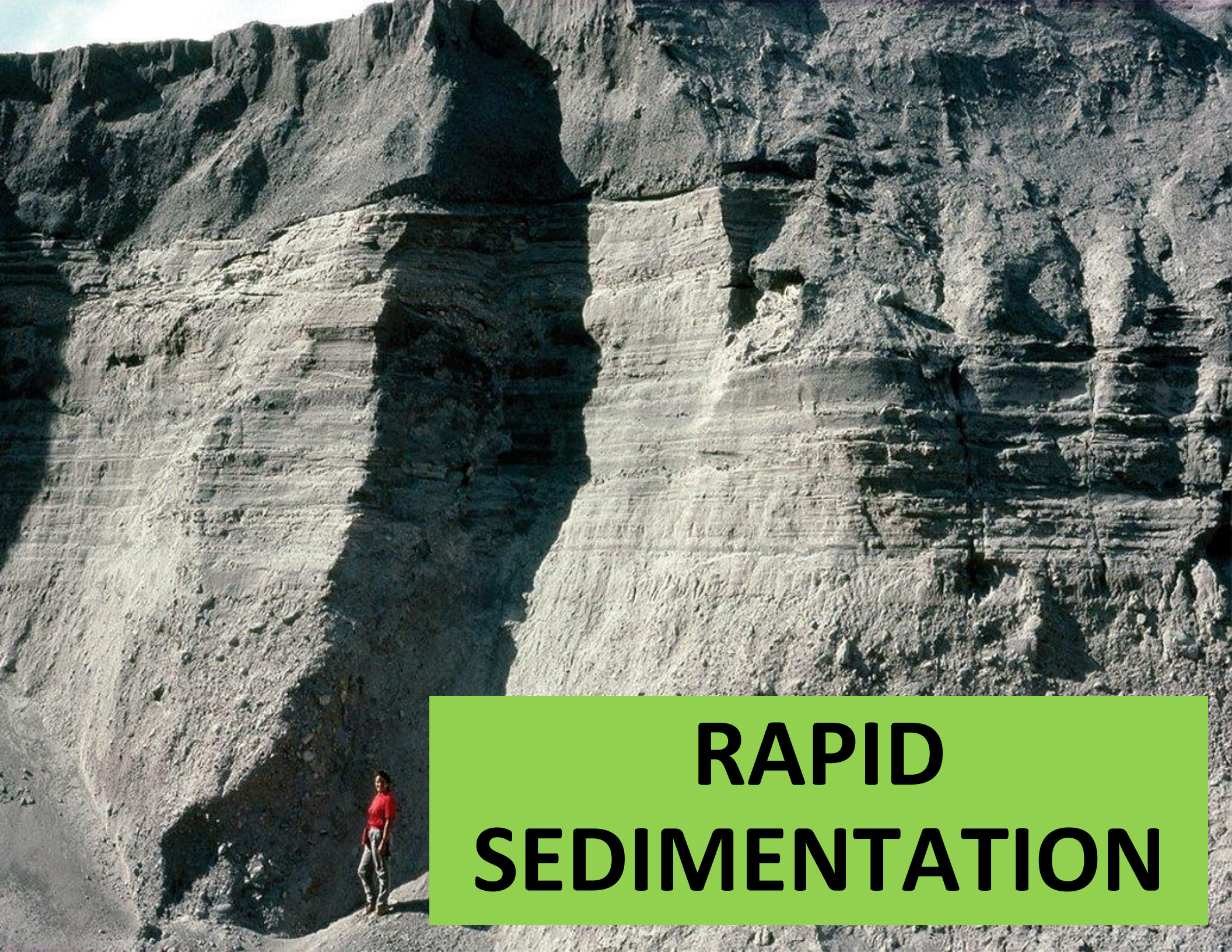
# Georges Cuvier and Catastrophism

Catastrophism was a theory developed by Georges Cuvier based on paleontological evidence in the Paris Basin. Cuvier was there when he observed something peculiar about the fossil record. Instead of finding a continuous succession of fossils, Cuvier noticed several gaps where all evidence of life would disappear and then abruptly reappear again after a notable amount of time. Cuvier recognized these gaps in the fossil succession as mass extinction events. This led Cuvier to develop a theory called catastrophism. Catastrophism states that natural history has been punctuated by catastrophic events that altered that way life developed and rocks were deposited.

**GEORGES CUVIER**
(1769–1832)

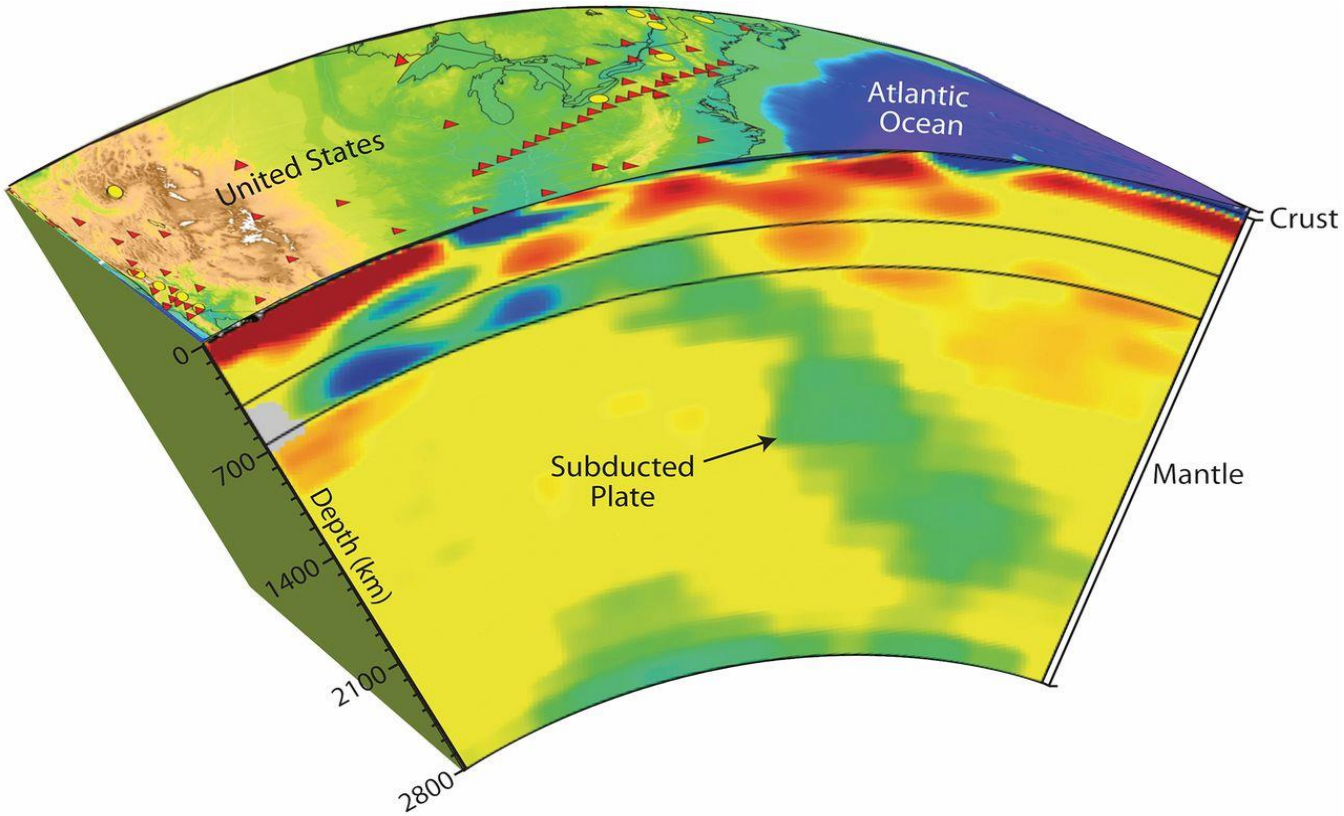
Although Cuvier hypothesized that the flooding of lowland areas could have been the cause of mass extinctions, he never really explained any force that could cause the flooding to occur in the first place. Therefore, an implication of Cuvier's theory is that the forces acting on the earth must have changed periodically throughout earth's history. Because Cuvier never identified these forces, many individuals believed these extinctions could have been the result of biblical floods or acts of god.

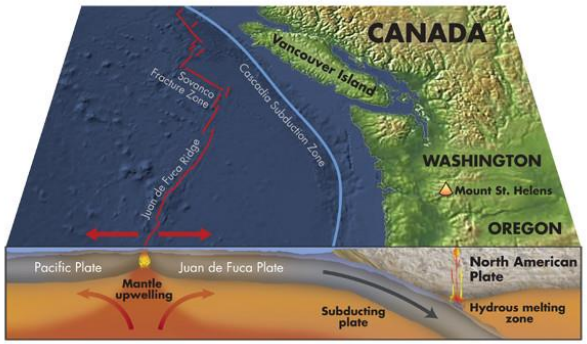
Source:
https://publish.illinois.edu/foundationofmoderngeology/catastrophism/



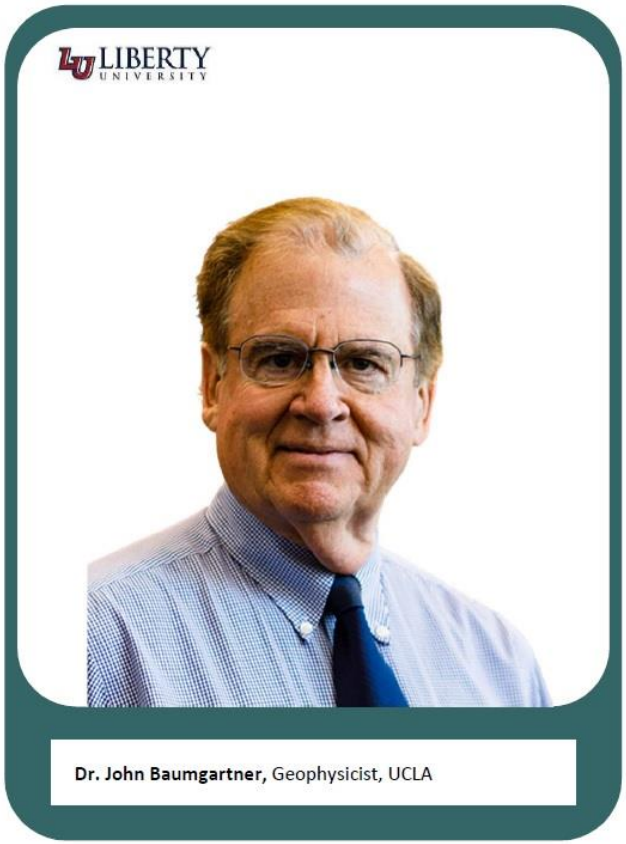
# RAPID SEDIMENTATION

# 1 Subducted Ancient Seafloor under North America



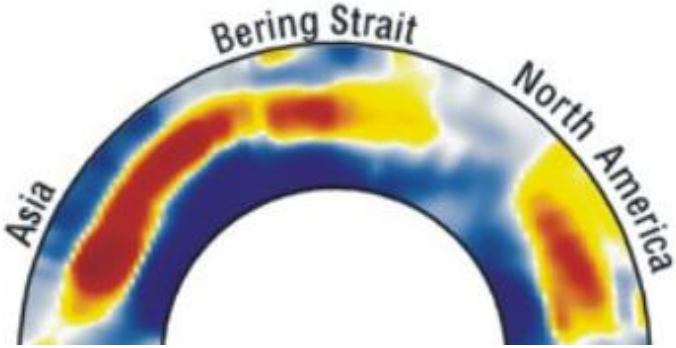



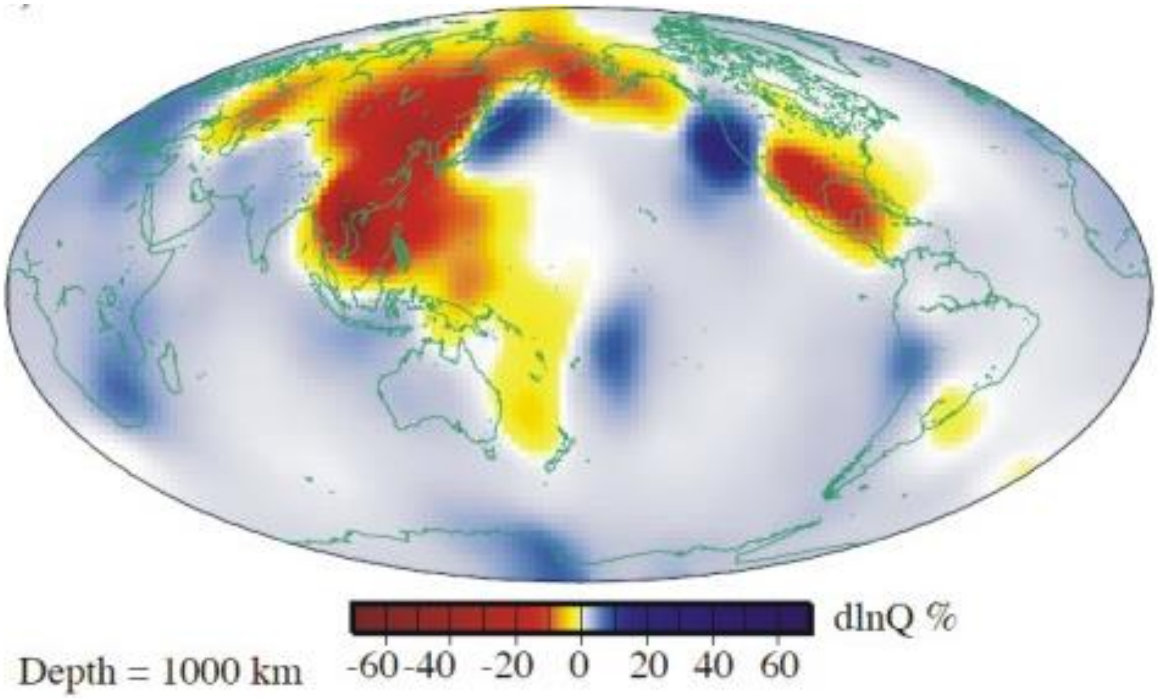

Seismic tomography in 2007 by Suzan van der Lee and Steve Grand showed subducted seafloor consisting primarily of basalt is still un-melted all the way down to the outer core 3000 km inside the earth! How could this 10-20 km thick subducted layer survive un-melted for millions of years if the melting point of basalt is around 1000-1200$^{o}$C and the temperature in the mantle is well over 3000$^{o}$C?



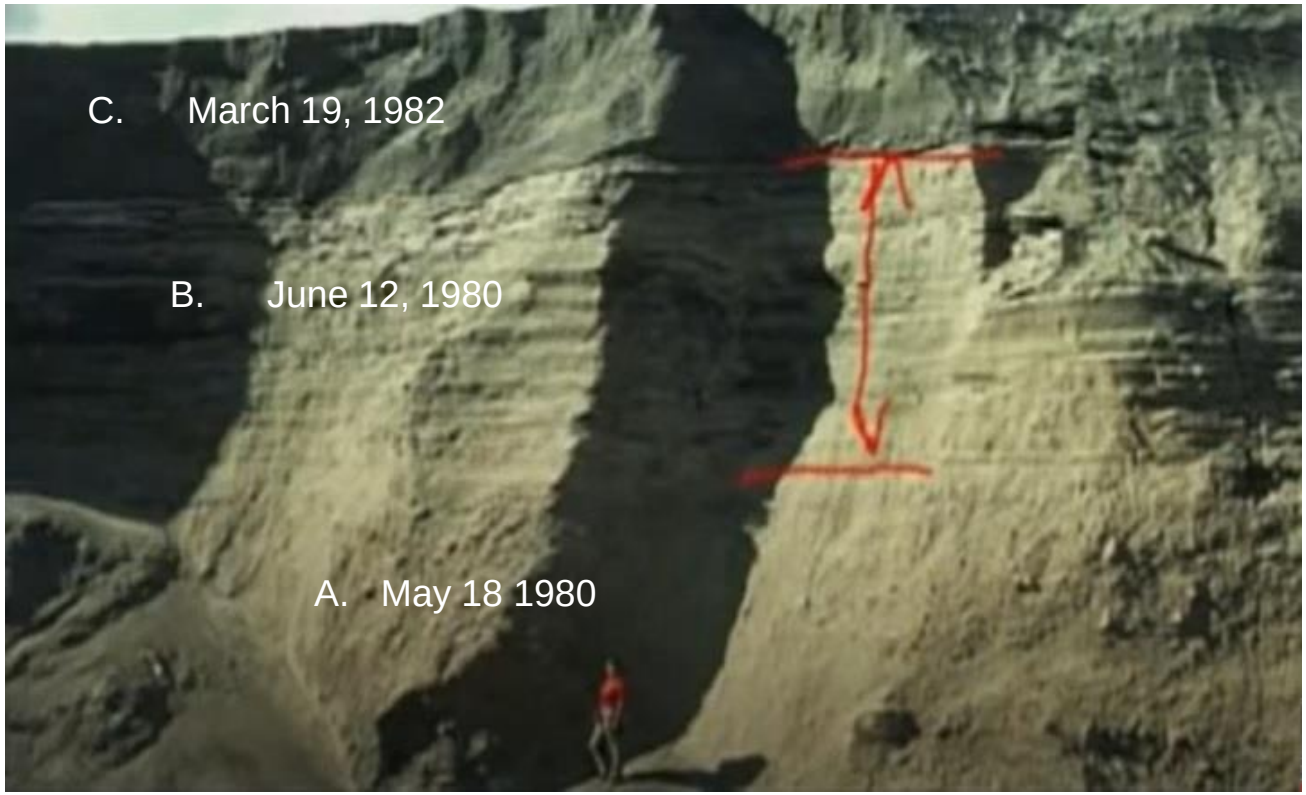
# 2 Massive volume of water in mantle beneath China

**THE BEIJING ANOMALY:** Vast amounts of water (as shown in red) (around 18 million km$^3$) from 700-1400 km below Northeastern China have been detected by seismic tomography by Jesse Lawrence and Michael Wysession (from Washington University). Why is there huge amounts of water trapped in the mantle underneath Asia? If subduction occurred very slowly we would not see this amount of far less dense water in the mantle. Is this caused by slow processes or by a rapid process?



# 3 Mount St. Helens Rapid Sedimentation




**DR. AUSTIN'S OBSERVATIONS:** He studied the eruptions of Mount St. Helens which produced a 1/40th scale version of the Grand Canyon. In the canyon called Ape Canyon on the Loowit Trail, the bottom layer where the person is standing is the initial 9 hour eruption layer (A) which took place on May 18, 1980. Then another pyroclastic flow deposit occurred on June 12, 1980, which left the next thick deposit (B) in just a 3 hour eruption. Then the 3rd - March 19, 1982 mudflow deposit (C) occurred. As a geologist, he originally thought a pyroclastic flow could not produce finely laminated (layered) sediment but he was wrong. When you look very closely at this deposit, it is highly laminated, not mixed up.

**DR. AUSTIN'S CONCLUSION:** Dr. Austin's observations show that sediment can be laid down rapidly and can be finely layered. In this example approx. 20 metres of deposit was laid over **661 days** (almost 2 years). His conclusion is that finely layered sedimentation does not need to take millions of years.

# Major Types of Sedimentary Rocks in the Geologic Layers

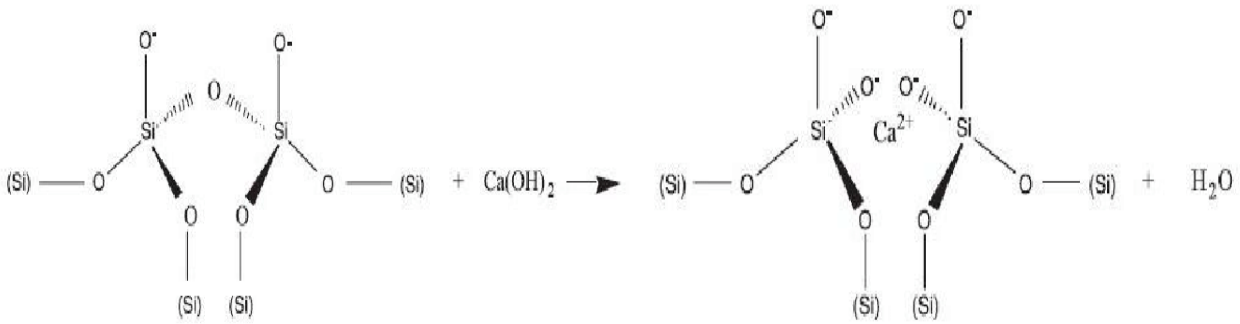
**SHALES approx. 47%**
**(Rockified mud). A typical shale is composed of about 58% clay minerals, 28% quartz, 6% feldspar, 5% carbonate minerals, and 2% iron oxides.**

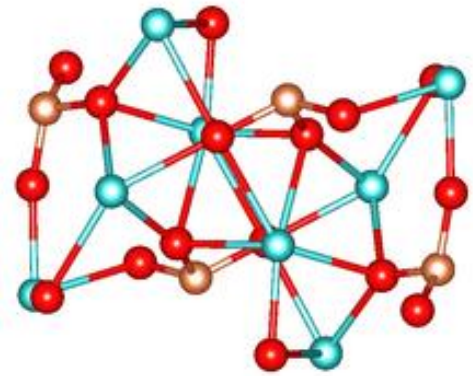
**CARBONATES approx. 22%**
**(Made from marine life)**
Mostly of calcium carbonate but dolomites Are calcium magnesium carbonate.

**SANDSTONES approx. 19%**
**(Made from broken rock). Made from $SiO_2$ (Quartz) and Calcium Silicate (Which is the cement material).**

# 4

# Cement needed to make sediments come from volatiles in the mantle



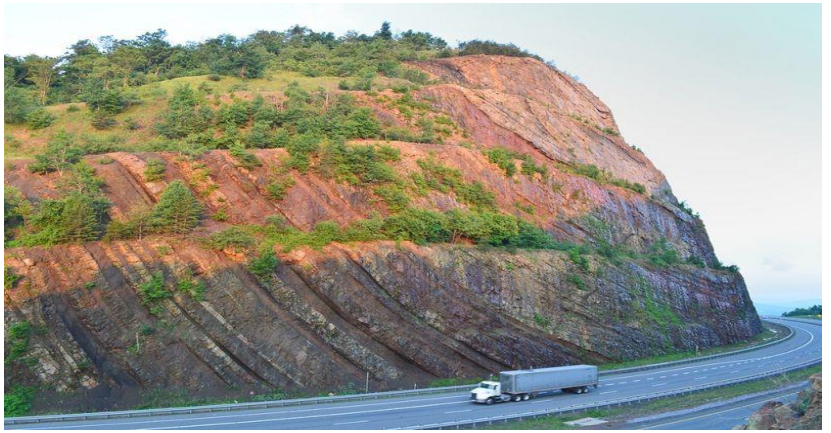
Calcium Silicate Compound

A cement material is needed to turn sand into sandstone, lime into limestone and mud into shale. Approximately 30% of the mass of sedimentary rock is comprised of this cement material, but so often we don't realize this fact.

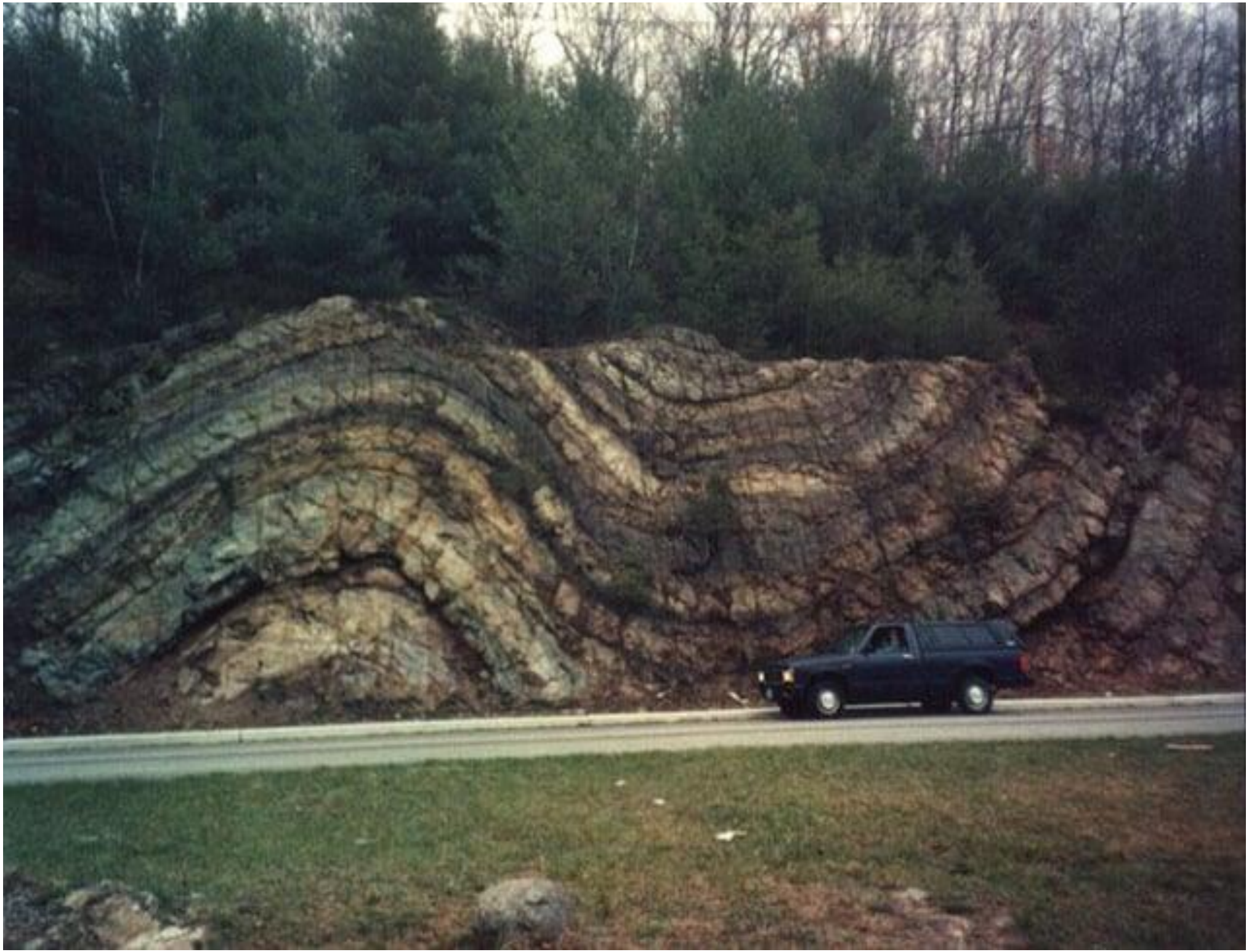
The Earth's mantle is made of magnesium, aluminum, silicon, and oxygen silicates, as well as other elements and minerals. The mantle is denser than the crust but less dense than the core. The composition of mantle magma is made of silicates: Olivine, garnet, and pyroxene are common silicates found in the mantle. Magnesium oxide: A major type of rock found in the mantle. Other elements: Iron, calcium, sodium, and potassium are also found in the mantle. As subduction occurred beneath the crusts of the Earth, then new oceanic crust was produced, resulting in the addition of silicates into the water that flowed onto the continents. These silicates bound the sediments together and as the water drained off the newly formed sediments, the sedimentary layers hardened into rock.

Calcium silicate cement is a type of cement, primarily used in construction, also known as belite, important in Portland Cement. As well calcium silicate is used in dental applications – for tooth-coloured fillings and tooth pulp capping. Calcium Silicate – $Ca_2SiO_4$ – is also known as dicalcium silicate or calcium orthosilicate. The compound can be formed in water by the reaction of calcium hydroxide and silica (desiccant packs). As an experiment one can mix sand with calcium hydroxide and silica and see if one will obtain sandstone by the binding of these sand grains together. In this way one can see the cement agent binding grains together.

# 5 Folded, un-fractured Sediment Layers



As the sediment layers were laid down, they were soft, then as the crust moved, they were folded while soft. This is why we see hundreds of examples of folded rock without fractures, which is consistent with rapid sedimentation, folding then hardening. An example to the right is Sideling Hill Road Cut, Maryland, USA.

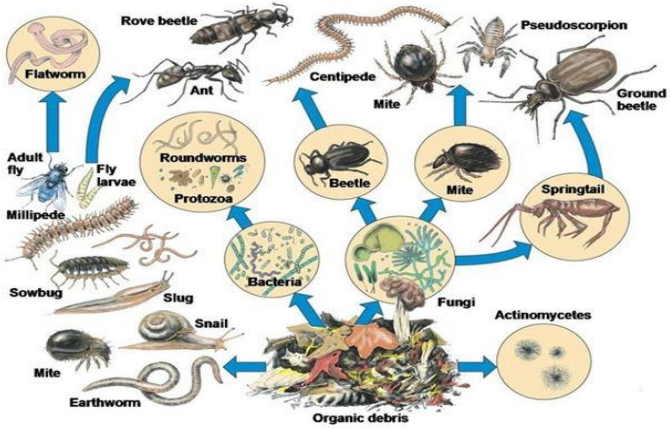


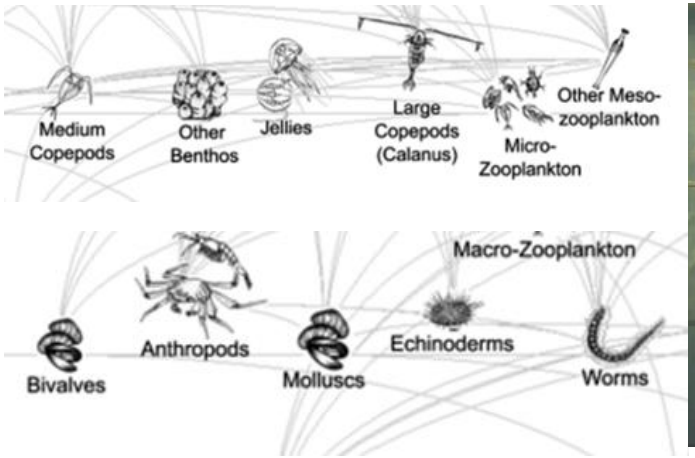
RAPID
FOSSILIZATION

# How Quickly do Dead Things Decompose?

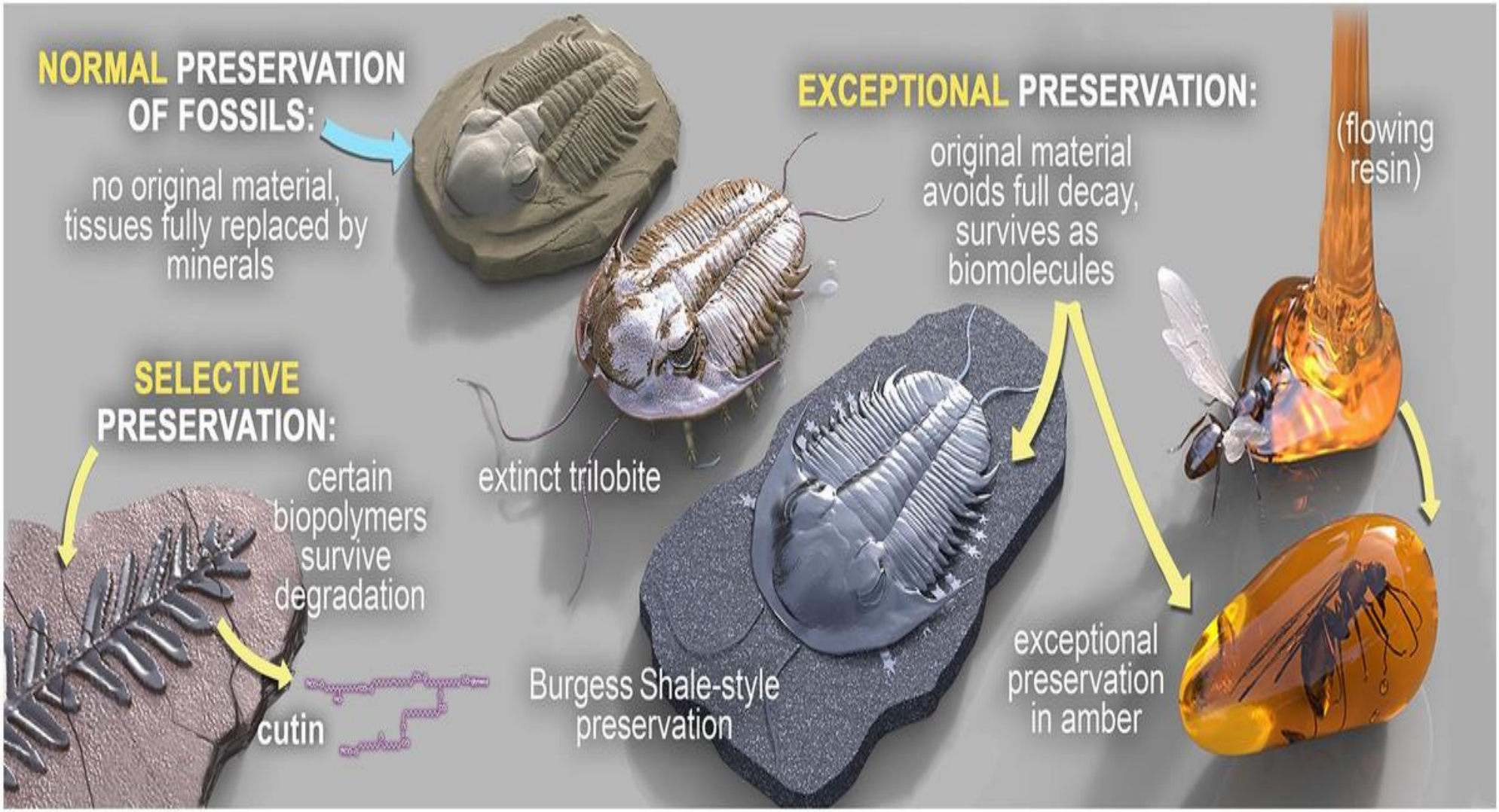
When animals die in the wild, like this rabbit here, it does not take long at all for it to decompose. Here is a time-lapse video of a dead rabbit on the grass. Within 7 days the flesh on the bones of the rabbit has gone but the bones would still be there. Within more time the disarticulated bones would soon disappear. Under water the dead pig bodies soft tissue had completely disappeared within one week.

*Sources:* [https://youtu.be/C6sFP_7Vezg?si=p3MKxXwo2K9vaJj1](https://youtu.be/C6sFP_7Vezg?si=p3MKxXwo2K9vaJj1) [https://youtu.be/nZz0UdytqjM?si=3vRQukqa_wyAK3yN](https://youtu.be/nZz0UdytqjM?si=3vRQukqa_wyAK3yN)





# DEGREE OF FOSSIL PRESERVATION



# 6 Polystrate Fossils in sedimentary rocks

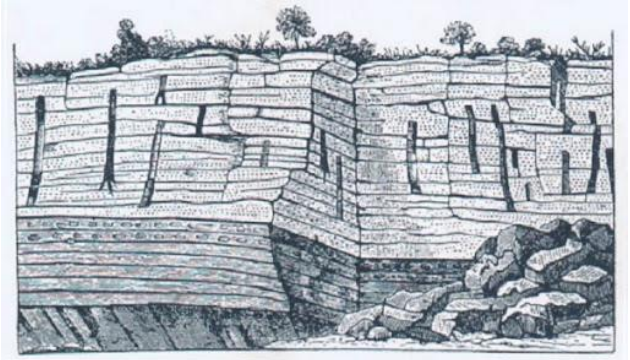
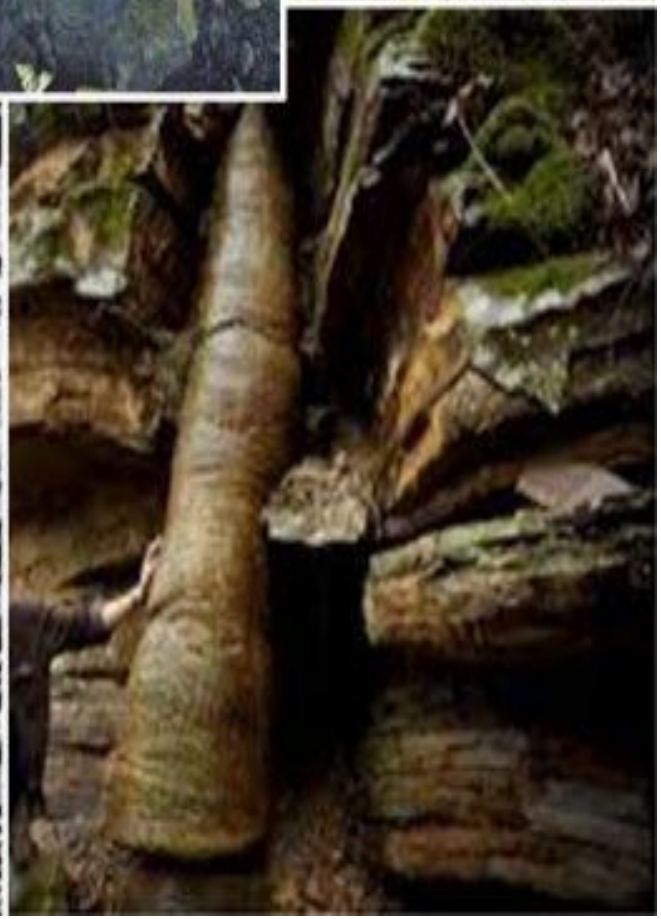


Fig. 442. — Vertical trees in the Coal Measures sandstone, St.-Étienne, France. From Credner's *Elemente der Geologie.*

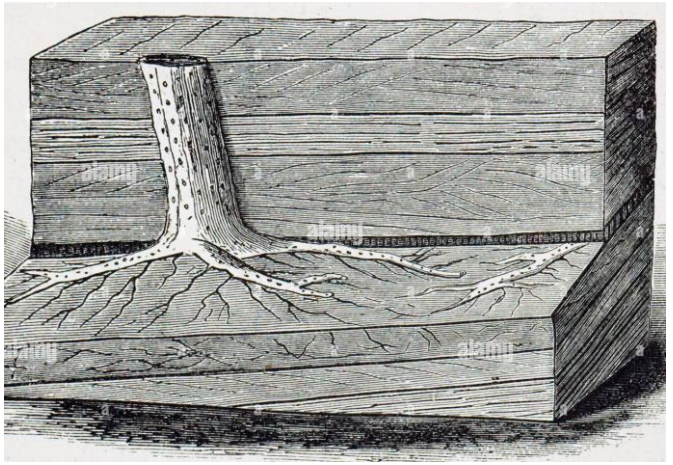
Polystrate fossils like these trees shown above demonstrate that fossilization and many strata layers happened rapidly, not over millions of years. (Example: Joggins, Nova Scotia)



# 7

# Petrified Trees in Coal Seam

In 1918, miners working in the Rhondda Valley in Wales uncovered a tree stump complete with root system in the coal mine.

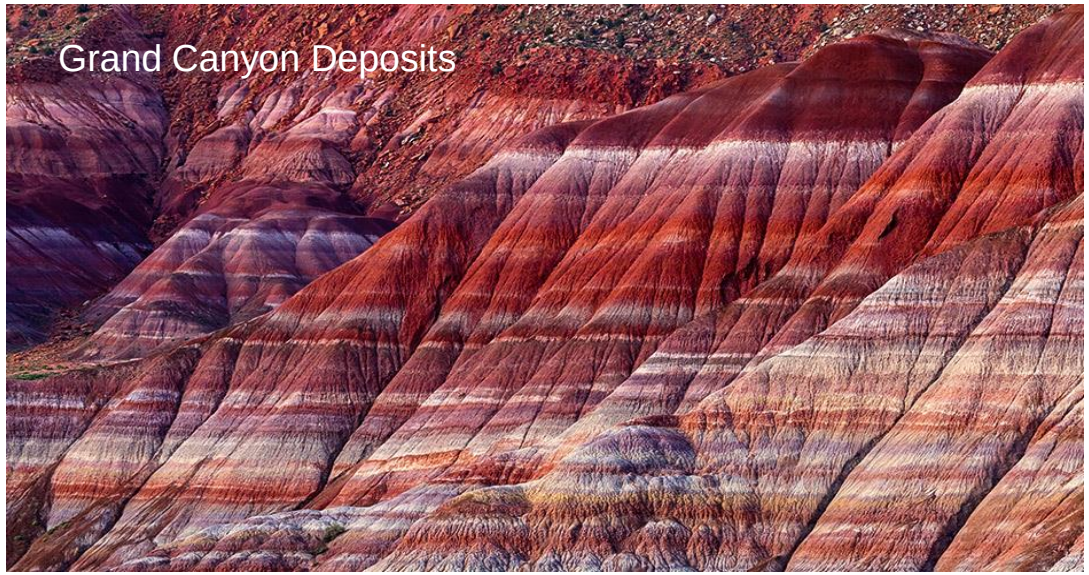


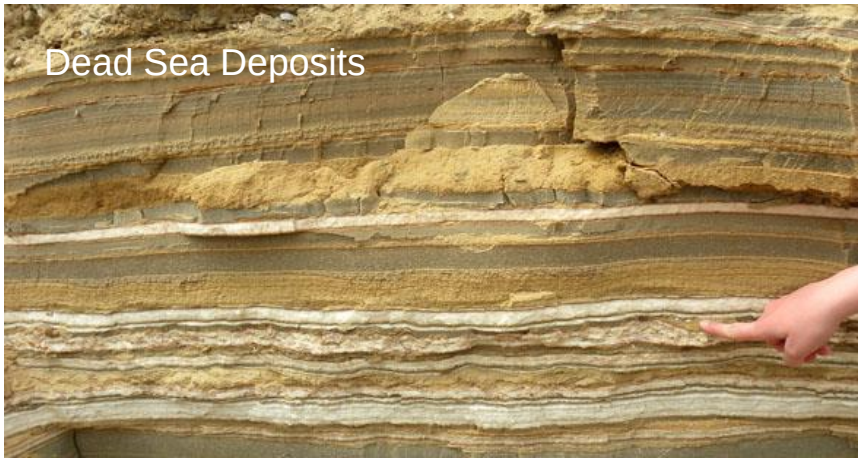
This 30 foot tall petrified tree in Kettles Coal mine near Cookville, Tennessee. The top and bottom are in different coal seams dated 1000s of years apart. How could the tree stand there for thousands or millions of years as sediment went around it? It is more logical to deduce rapid sedimentation. https://www.bible.ca/tracks/rapid-formation-coal.htm

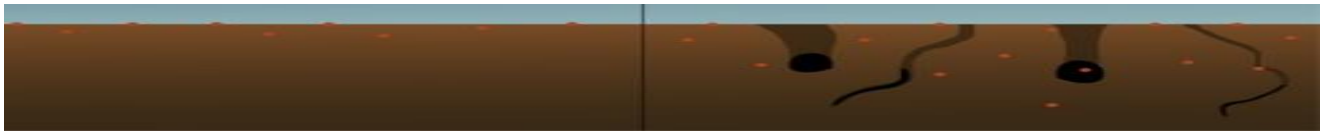
# 8 Ayers Rock's jagged unsorted sand grains

Uluru (Ayer's Rock) is made of thick sandstone beds that were rapidly deposited (18-20,000 feet in depth). Under the microscope we see grains of various sizes, not yet sorted by size. Also we see that the grains are not rounded, showing that the formation was laid down rapidly and is an example of catastrophic processes not slow and gradual uniformitarian processes.

# 9 Lack of Bioturbation in Sediments



No Bioturbation

Bioturbation of Sediments

All across the world, we find no significant bioturbation in ancient Cambrian to Cretaceous sediment layers. Grand Canyon shows fine layers. This indicates that the organisms found in the sediment were dead or died quickly when deposited. This same lack of bioturbation is seen in sediments around the Dead Sea (R), where there is no significant life and burrowers are not present to mix the sediment layers.

# 10 Lack of Erosion between Sediments

## 10 Million Years of Erosion Missing!!!

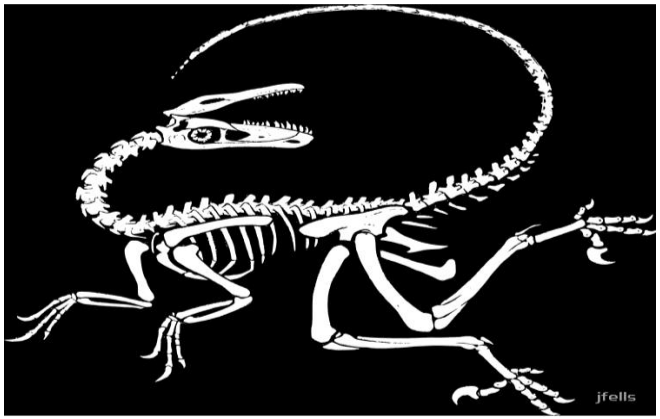
All across the world, we find no significant erosion between almost every sedimentary layer. This is called a para conformity. These layers are presumably millions of years apart, yet no significant erosion between them has occurred. For instance, in the Grand Canyon you see the Coconino Sandstone and the Hermit Shale lying flat, one of top of the other. However, there is presumably 10 million years of time between these 2 layers. Could this be possible that no significant erosion could occur over 10 million years? How could uniform processes not leave any erosional features when we commonly see today?

# 11

# Rapid Fossilization

Rapid burial of ichthyosaur giving birth, fossilized fighting mammal and dinosaur, fossilized buried unopened clams, fossilized fish eating other fish and dinosaurs fighting. This strongly indicates rapid burial rather than slow deposition.

# 12 The Watery Dinosaur “Death Pose”




In places like the Royal Tyrrell Museum in Drumheller, Alberta, dinosaurs are displayed with their bones connected, striking fearsome poses as they tower over visitors. But this likely wasn’t how they were discovered in the ground. Many bones are disconnected and scattered across a wide area. On those occasions when an intact skeleton is found, the dinosaur is often positioned with its neck bending backwards, its mouth gapping open, and its tail sticking out. This unusual position is often referred to as the “death pose.” While no one knows for certain how dinosaur bones ended up in this position, the answer may lie with that liquid resource coming out of your tap. Many believe that large flooding swept up the dinosaurs, causing their deaths. In the throes of drowning, they end up in this unique pose that’s typically associated with brain damage and asphyxiation.

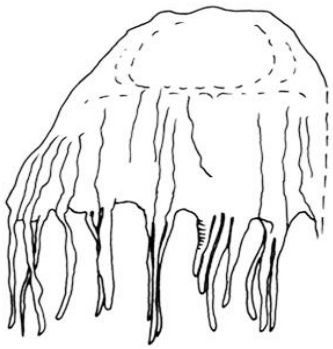
To support this theory, scientists in Utah submerged chickens in freshwater and found they arched their necks and threw back their heads within seconds of going in the water. Other scientists submerged birds in saltwater and saw no movement of the head or neck.

Some speculate water was a contributor to the pose, but only after death. Once immersed in water, the dinosaur vertebra, which had a lot of stored energy to support long necks and tails, would arch the spine in death, creating the pose. Some even believe the fossilized bones are evidence supporting the Flood referenced in Genesis.

Source: https://canadiangeographic.ca/articles/dinosaur-death-pose-mystery/

# 13

# Soft Tissue Fossilization

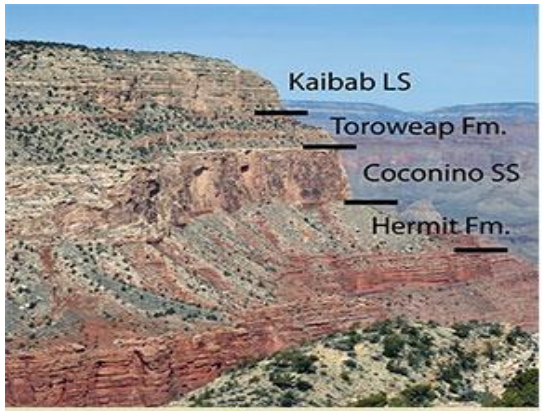


The fossilization of hard body parts like bone is one thing, however, the fossilization of soft tissue is another thing altogether. It does require very rapid and specific conditions for soft body parts like the Cambrian fossils of the burgess shale and the jellyfish (above) and fern (right), the worm and the spider.

# 14 Perfectly Preserved Nodosaur

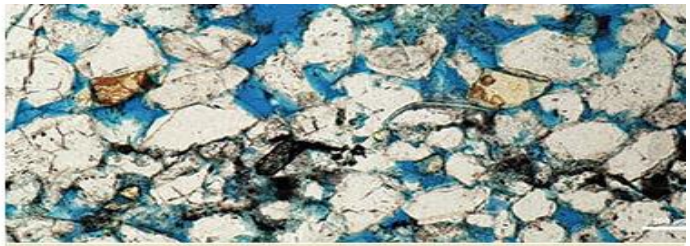
Shawn Funk, a shovel operator at Suncor Energy's Millenium oilsands north of Fort McMurray, Alberta uncovered this specimen (Nodosaur) above in March 2011. This new species of strictly land-dwelling dinosaur shown above at the Royal Tyrell Museum in Drumheller Alberta has been classified as *Borealopelta markmitchelli*. This specimen dates to 110 million years old. It was found **belly up** at the bottom of a prehistoric sea. The stomach contents were found along with the dinosaur's body: twigs and ferns were found in the stomach. This fossil lacked evidence of scavenging. This incredible specimen was living in North America at this time when a rapid rise in water level caught it off guard and this dinosaur was not made for swimming. It died and its more dense top made it top-heavy. It then flipped over stomach and legs up as it died. About 70% of armoured dinosaurs are found preserved upside down. This indicates that in the watery flood conditions armoured dinosaurs would become swept up, become top heavy and preserved upside down. This evidence fits the catastrophic model much better than uniformitarian model.

# 15 Mica Present in Coconino Sandstone



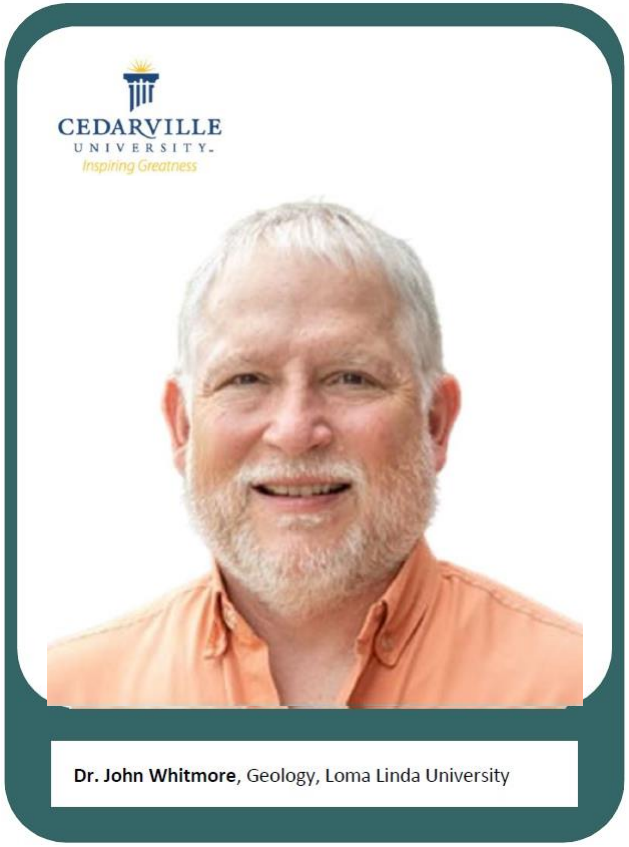

*The Coconino Sandstone is about 300 feet thick and is the third formation down from the rim of Grand Canyon. Many claim the formation originated as desert sand dunes, thus disproving the reality of Noah's Flood.*

*In Sedona, Arizona, large parabolic recumbent folds found in the Coconino, extending for hundreds of feet along the outcrop, can only be formed by strong water currents.*
Image credit: John H. Whitmore

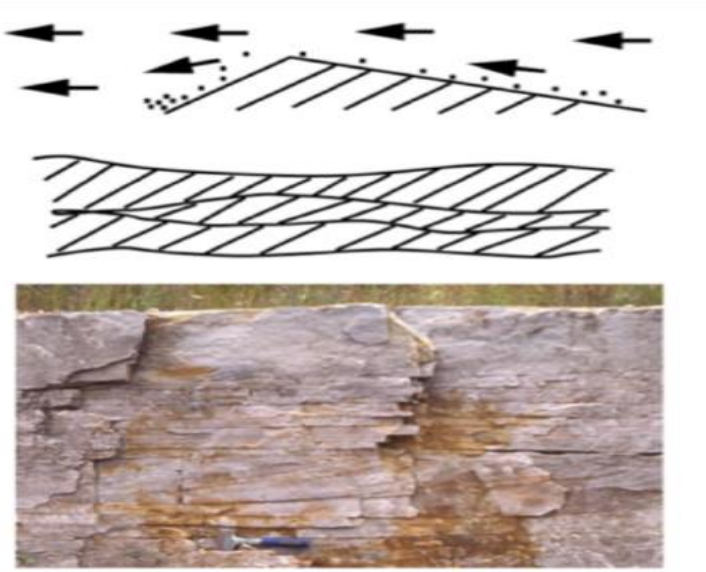


*Microscopic studies of the Coconino showed it was very unlike desert sand. The Coconino is moderately to poorly sorted and contains angular to subrounded quartz (white), K-feldspar (yellow), and mica (thin, page-like) sand grains. The blue is pore (empty) space*

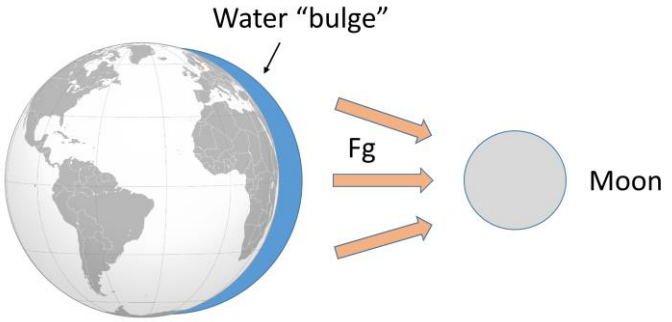
Modern scientists believe that that 300 foot thick Coconino sandstone layer in the grand canyon area was aeolian (wind deposited sands) in origin. Those who reject the flood see this geologic layer as evidence that there was no Biblical flood. Mica is a very soft mineral that breaks down very quickly in wind-blown sediments. The claim was the since there was no mica present in the Coconino sandstone formation, it must have been laid down not by water but by wind. Geologist Dr. John Whitmore wanted to test this claim and extracted a sample of rock for microscope analysis. Under the microscope, however, he found lots of mica flakes which would have completely disappeared if the soft mineral was laid down by wind**.** Dr. Whitmore made an experiment where he tested the sand grains of the Coconino which had mica in it and discovered that mica remained in the water-sand-mica mixture that was mixed constantly in water for one whole year. However, mica did not remain when it was present in wind-blown sand. Thus the Coconino sandstone was demonstrated to be water laid and not wind deposited. This supports the catastrophic flood origin of the Coconino sandstone.

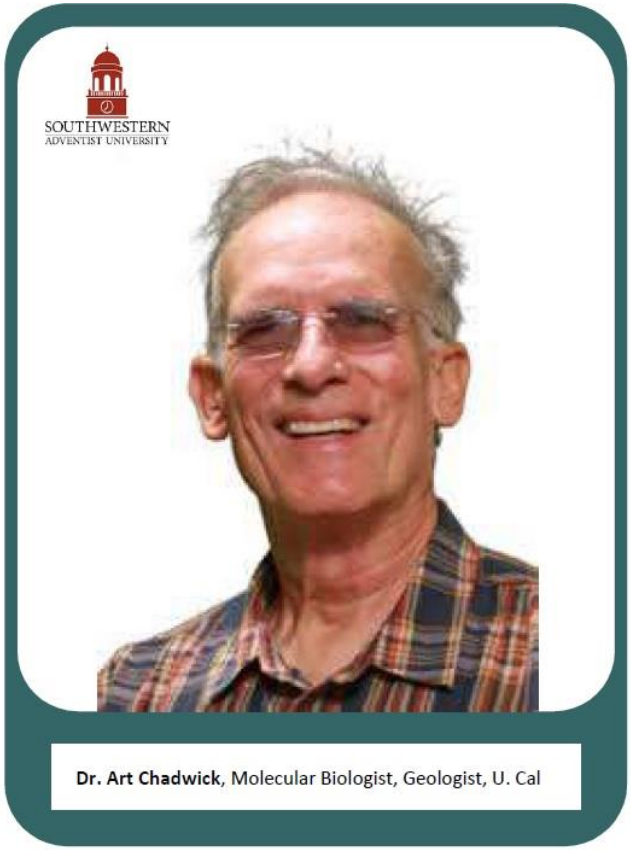


# 16 Consistent E to W Directionality of Flood Sediments across Continents



*Water laid sediments will leave ripple marks and cross beds as sediments are laid indicating the direction of the current.*




Dr. Art Chadwick, molecular biologist received re-training in geology and paleontology at University of California and University of Oklahoma, He then worked in the fields of taphonomy and sedimentary geology. He examined Ph.D. dissertations in Geology departments in Universities across the United States and other countries for evidence of crossbedding indicating current direction. He collected over 1,000,000 data points in the direction of currents. Then he mapped out the coordinates with arrows indicating current direction of these points and made a very interesting observation. Beneath and above the flood sediments, there was no consistency to the direction of sediments at all. The sedimentation went in the direction of rivers, seas and small scale flooding in all directions. However, in the sediments during the flood, he found consistent current directions for sedimentation as the continents were receiving the sediment in their position and orientation during that geologic period. In terms of directionality, there was a consistent East to West current direction. It is most likely due to the moon's tidal impact on flood sediments As the Earth rotated Eastward (from West to East), the flood sediments were on the continents. Then as the moon passed over the flooded continents and influenced the Earth with its gravity, it influenced the current direction and hence sediments were dropped out in that consistent East to West direction. This indicates catastrophe rather than uniformitarianism.

# 17

# Same Geologic features across North America

Fig. B. Madison formation, Montana

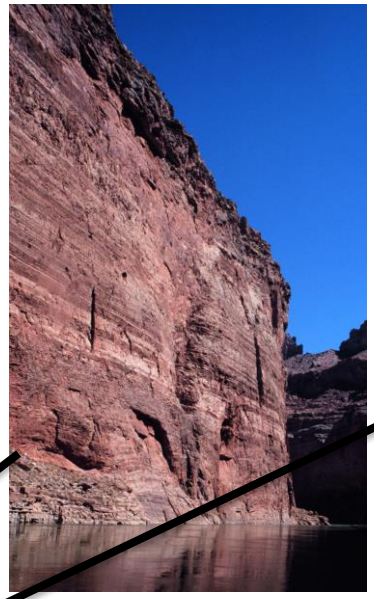
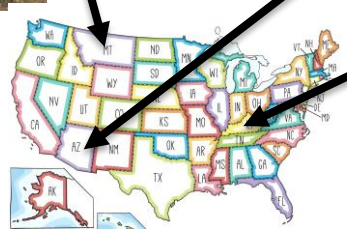


Fig. C. Redwall Limestone, Grand Canyon, Arizona

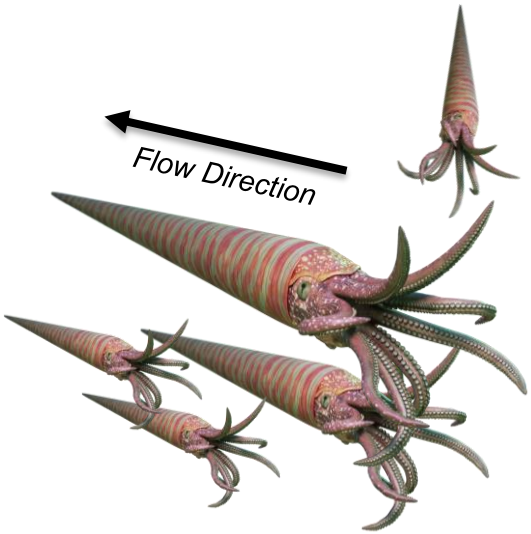
Fig. A. Ste. Genevieve Limestone, Mammoth Cave, KY

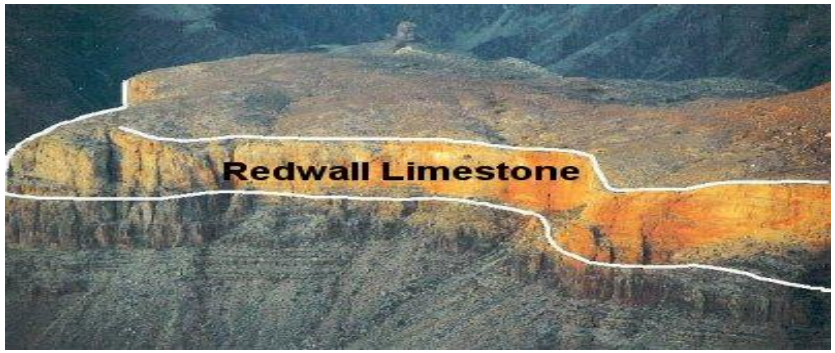


Dr. Wise noticed that when he travelled to Kentucky, he went to the Ste. Genevieve Limestone (Mammoth Cave contains this layer) which was described as a cross-bedded, oolitic, pentromytes containing dolomite rock layer (Fig.A). Then he went to Montana, were there is only one layer that is a cross-bedded oolitic, pentromytes containing dolomite rock layer with caves in it called the Madison Limestone (Fig. B). It is basically the same rock. In the Grand Canyon, there is one rock that is a cross-bedded, oolitic, pentromytes containing dolomite rock layer and it is called the red-wall Limestone formation (Fig. C). This unit, although called by different names is across the continent of North America. These units all had caves in them. This rock formation was also water laid and covered all of North America up to hundreds of feet thick. There are no processes occurring today that could account for this thick type of sediments across continents.

# 18

# Rapid Nautiloid Burial in the Grand Canyon Redwall Limestone



One spectacular evidence of catastrophe that Steve Austin discovered in Grand Canyon was a thick bed containing multitudes (billions) of fossil nautiloids. Shaped like a skinny dunce's cap, nautiloid shells came from an animal that was like an octopus, or cuttlefish. The shells are exposed in the walls of Grand Canyon in a 2-metre layer of rock called the Whitmore Nautiloid Bed. It's a huge bed that extends over 300 km (200 miles), as far west as Las Vegas, Nevada. Steve Austin says:

I believe the bed was formed by an underwater mud flow, Steve said. "The water was full of mud, what we call a slurry, and so was much denser than the surrounding water. The slurry rushed down the steep slopes of the underwater mountains, gathering speed like an avalanche. And it careered across the ocean floor as fast as a semi on the freeway…..As the avalanche swept past it trapped the nautiloids and carried them along. I believe that these mud flows were highly pressurized and the fluid kept the sand and mud in suspension. It works like a water cushion and has very low friction, so the mud flow careers across the flat surface of the ocean floor for hundreds of miles." "These flows can change suddenly. A high speed slurry can start out as a laminar flow, where the fluid travels in regular, streamlined paths. Then, it can suddenly turn turbulent where the fluid flow is curly and irregular. You can see the same effect in the smoke from a candle that has just been put out….Turbulent flow can't carry the mud so it dumps its load suddenly across the ocean floor. And that is what happened to the nautiloid shells. They were deposited quickly, frozen in time. One in every seven is standing vertical in the bed. The others tend to point the same way indicating the direction of the slurry flow. It's a very interesting arrangement of fossils. For a long time geologists have thought that limestone rock, like the rock containing the nautiloid fossils, takes many thousands of years to form. "But this bed formed rapidly," Steve said, "like in minutes. There's something like 40 or 50 cubic kilometers of sediment in that bed and it was all deposited rapidly."
(Source: https://creation.com/geologic-catastrophe-and-the-young-earth)

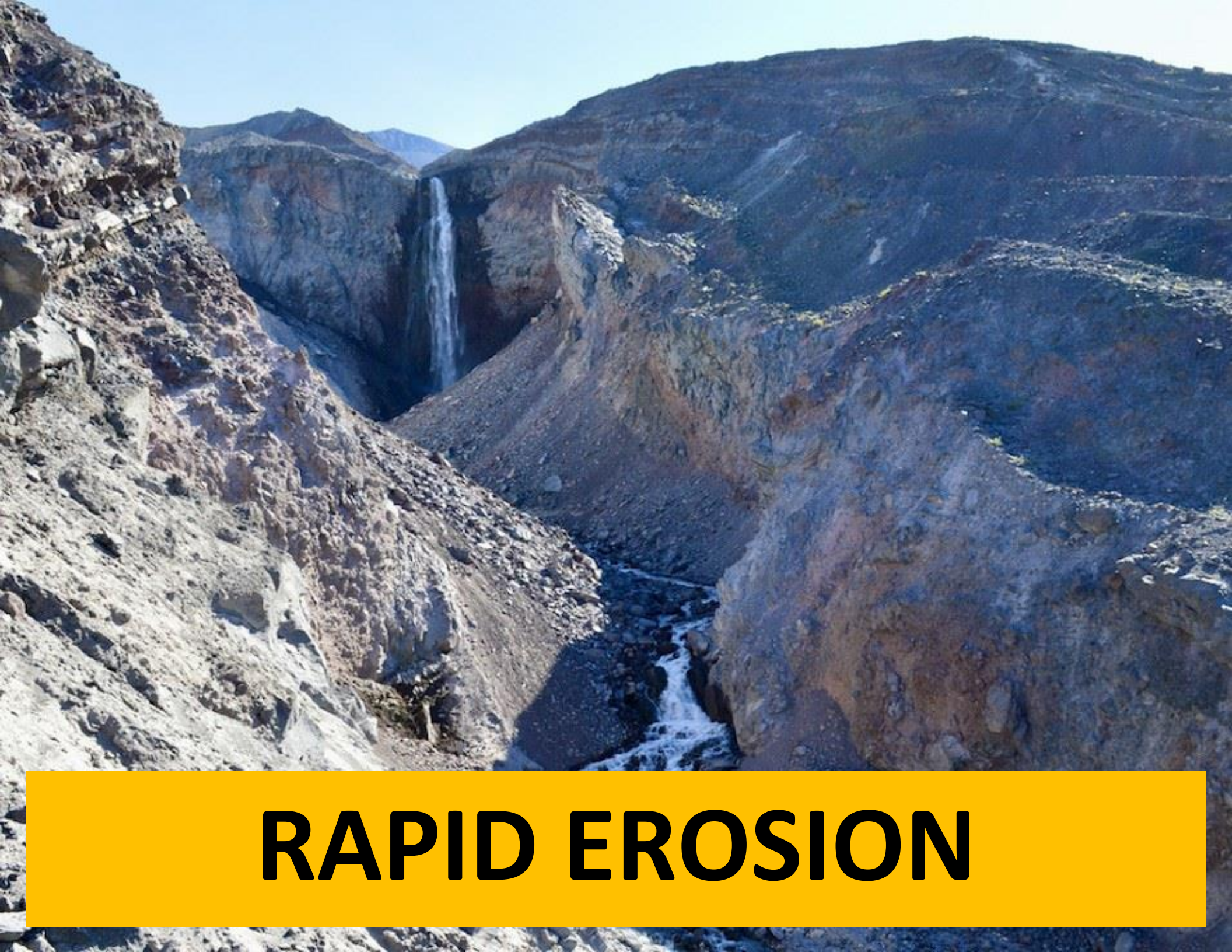
# 19 Burial of Marine with Terrestrial Animals

Fig. C. A small therapod dinosaur called Sinosauropteryx with fish fossil from the Early Cretaceous Jiufotang Formation in Central Asia.

Fig. A. Fern and fish fossils from the Pennsylvanian aged formation at Montceau-les-mines, France

Fig. B. Fern and Jellyfish in coal bed in Mazon Creek, Illinois. What process would cause these 2 organisms to be buried together?

Examples of marine and terrestrial organisms buried together would be supportive of a catastrophic mixing of both biomes. This would indicate a flood burial rather than a burial in sediments in modern conditions on earth. **Hundreds of thousands of marine creatures were buried with amphibians, spiders, scorpions, millipedes, insects, and reptiles in a Pennsylvanian aged fossil graveyard at Montceau-les-Mines, France. Seen above is a fern with a fish fossil from this formation.** More than 100,000 fossil specimens, representing more than 400 species, have been recovered from a shale layer associated with coal beds in the Mazon Creek area near Chicago, IL. This spectacular fossil graveyard includes ferns, insects, scorpions, and tetrapods buried with jellyfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and fish, often with soft parts exquisitely preserved. Fig. B is an example a fern and a jellyfish in this formation. Figure C. is another example of this principle.



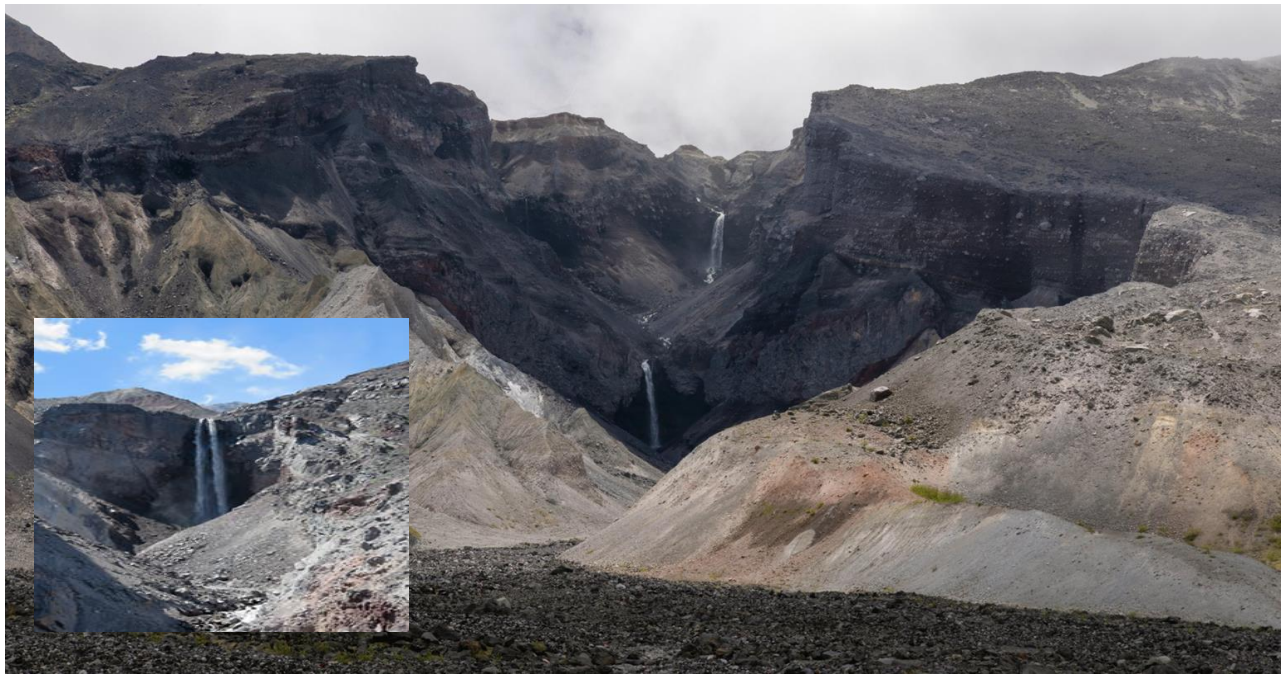
# RAPID EROSION

# 20 Erosional Features on 62 year-old Surtsey Island

Interestingly we see rill and gully topography on Surtsey Island. (Seen on the right)

Surtsey Island is a volcanic island not far south of but belonging to Iceland. The volcano erupted in 1963 and reached the ocean surface on November 14, 1963. The volcanic eruptions continued until it reached its largest size on June 5, 1967. At this time it had an area of 2.7 $km^2$. We know the island is only 62 years old, yet we see rounded rocks on the shoreline, as if it shows great age. The basalt rocks have been broken up by the surf as if it had been eroded for thousands of years. We can see that both rill and gully topography and rock rounding can happen much more quickly that science is currently teaching in our schools.

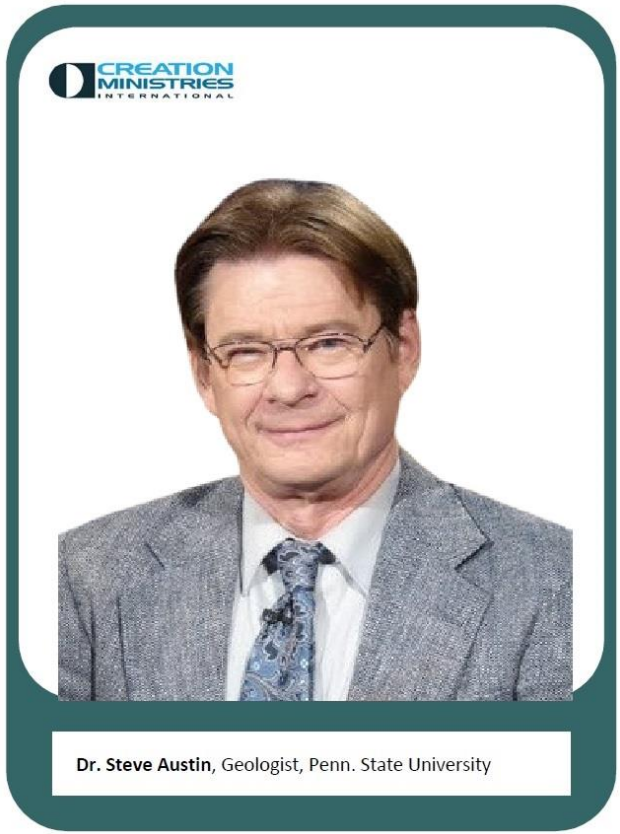
# 21 Mount St. Helens Rapid Canyon Formation



**It might be tempting to think that the little trickle of water shown here carved out the canyon over millions of years.**

**DR. AUSTIN'S CONCLUSION: Dr. Austin's observations show that canyon formation can be very rapid and not have to take millions of years to occur.**

**DR. AUSTIN'S OBSERVATIONS:** On the North side of Mount St. Helens, Dr. Austin observed that a single mudflow that occurred on June 12, 1980 had gouged out a deep canyon (Loowit Canyon) through a 500-year-old lava deposit. This was amazing to behold as he thought canyons took millions of years to form.



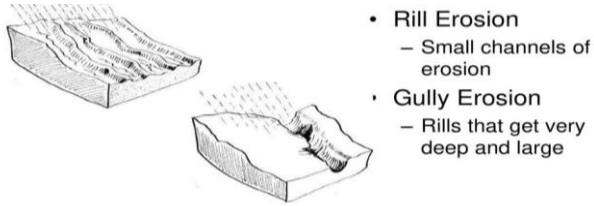
# 22 Mount St. Helens Rapid Erosional Features

← **BEFORE**

**AFTER** →

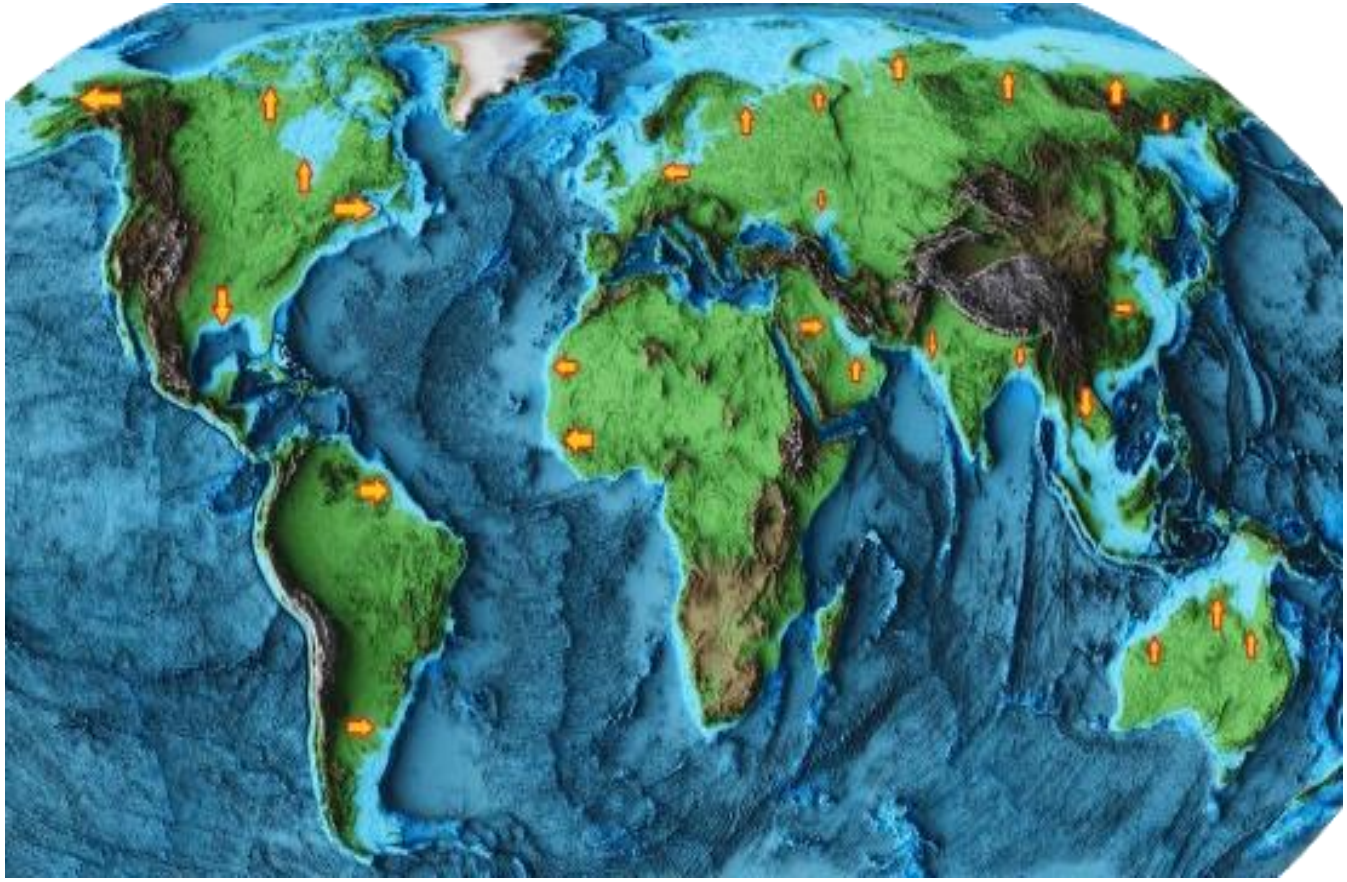
**DR. AUSTIN'S OBSERVATIONS:** Then Dr. Austin looked at Spirit Lake, near Mount St. Helens (shown above). Steam was jetting from deep below the buried ice and water underneath the hot volcanic ash and within days was coming to the surface. Near Mount St. Helen's Lake - Spirit lake was already covered with logs. On June 18, 1980, one month later, the steaming stopped, and we see where the steam once was (the steam explosion pit), the Rill and Gully type topography. This topography with a relief of 100 feet formed within 5 days of gravity collapsing the lip of the pit as the steam eruption was occurring.

**DR. AUSTIN'S CONCLUSION:** Dr. Austin's observations show that landforms do not need millions of years to form, but can be formed quickly in a matter of days.



# 23

# Erosion of Soft Sediments off the Continents

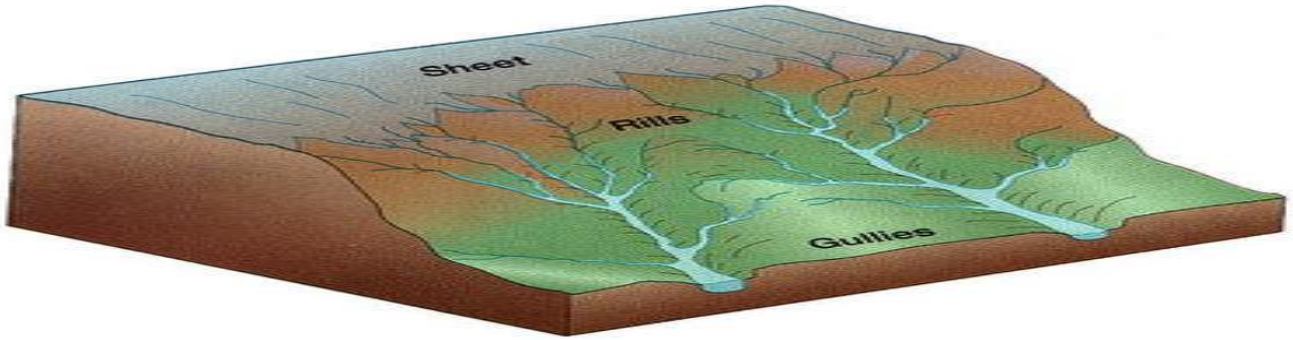


When the sediments drained off the continents, they came off the higher elevated granitic continents and went to the continental shelves where they were deposited. This is explained much better in a flood model rather than a uniformitarian model. This would have occurred during Genesis 8 as the floodwaters receded and much of the newly formed and weak sediment eroded off the continents in powerful sheet flow which sheared off the newly formed sediments and deposited them around the continents as sedimentary shelves (coloured above in lighter blue).

# 24

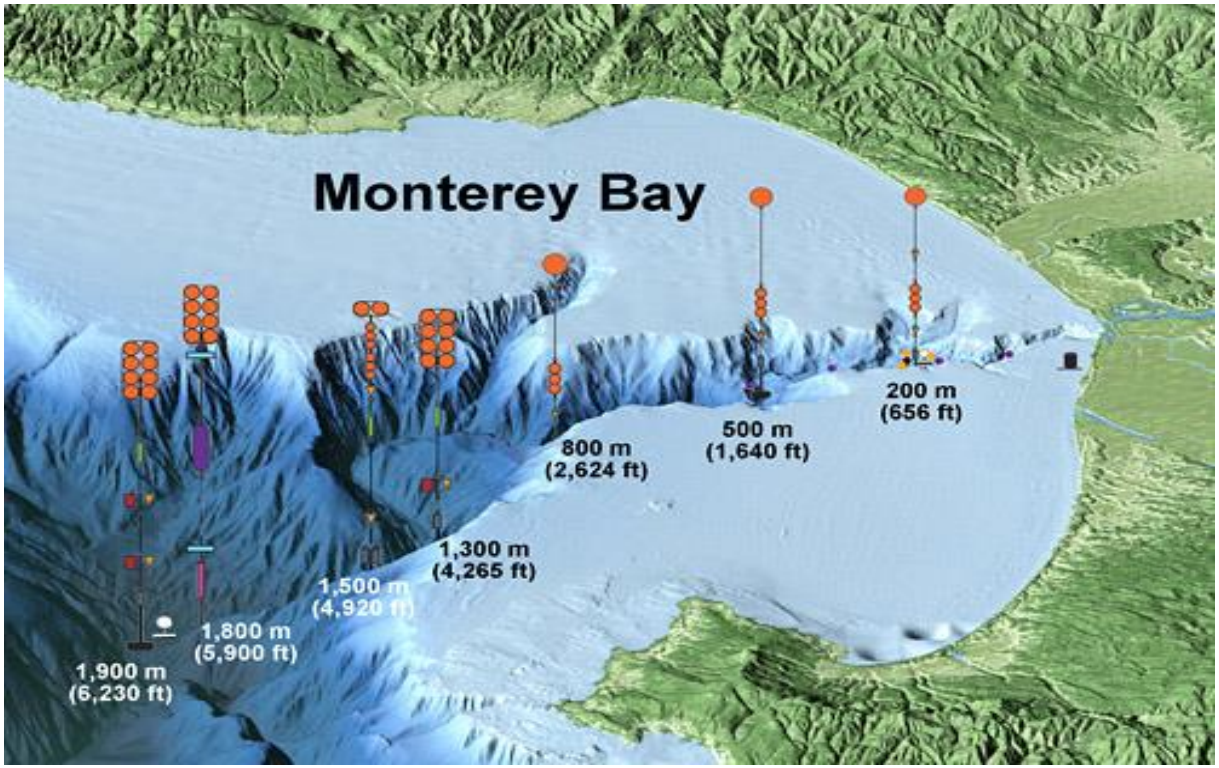
# Planation Surfaces Explained by Sheet Erosion

HARD SEDIMENTARY LAYER
SOFT SEDIMENTARY LAYER
What we often find
HARD SEDIMENTARY LAYER
SOFT SEDIMENTARY LAYER
Large planation surfaces were *planed* by large amounts of water from Noah's Flood.




The Serengeti plains of Africa are an example of very flat land that was planed off by rapid water movement. The continents have a “halo” of sediments that have run off the continents into the ocean forming the continental shelves. These are represented by the light blue “halo” around the continents which contains sediments that are dated to the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras. This is explained much better in a flood model rather than a uniformitarian model. This would have occurred during Genesis 8 as the floodwaters receded, **sheet flow erosion** occurred and much of the newly formed and weak sediment eroded off the continents.

# 25 Rapid Channelized Features in the Ocean



The Monterey Canyon on the California coast is a 470 km long canyon that was cut out of sedimentary rocks that were likely still soft. Sheet flow erosion of sediments were taken off of the continents. These sediments created a halo of sediments around continents that formed continental shelves into the ocean. Then when these sediments were relatively soft, faster flowing water flowed off the continents now as channelized flow. This fast flowing water carved deep gorges like the Monterey Canyon (similar to the Grand Canyon except a bit smaller yet deeper). See the gully example above in soil after severe rain in Devon, England in 2014. These extreme features are much better explained through a catastrophic model rather than a slow uniformitarian model.

# 26 The Massive Missoula Ice Age Flood

*The Camas Prairie Ripples, Montana*

The Glacial Lake Missoula Flood has been accepted by modern scientists as a catastrophic flood event that happened as the Cordilleran Ice Sheet melted. Suddenly water flowed through and in a few weeks created the channeled scablands. In regular lake ripples the size of the ripples are 1-2 cm high. So we must be looking at a catastrophic event that gouged the land in Northern United States with up to 2184 $km^3$ of the water of Lake Missoula quickly. However, the ripple marks of this massive Ice Age flood are still visible. The speed and depth of the water can be calculated by the massive size of the ripple marks which can get up to 15 m high in the Camas Prairie.

# 27 Spongy Tissue found in T-Rex Fossils

*Demineralized fragments of endosteally derived tissues lining the marrow cavity of the* T. rex *femur.*
*(A) The demineralized fragment is flexible and resilient and, when stretched (arrow), returns to its original shape.*
*(B) Demineralized bone in (A) after air drying. The overall structural and functional characteristics remain after dehydration.*
*(C) Regions of demineralized bone show fibrous character (arrows).*

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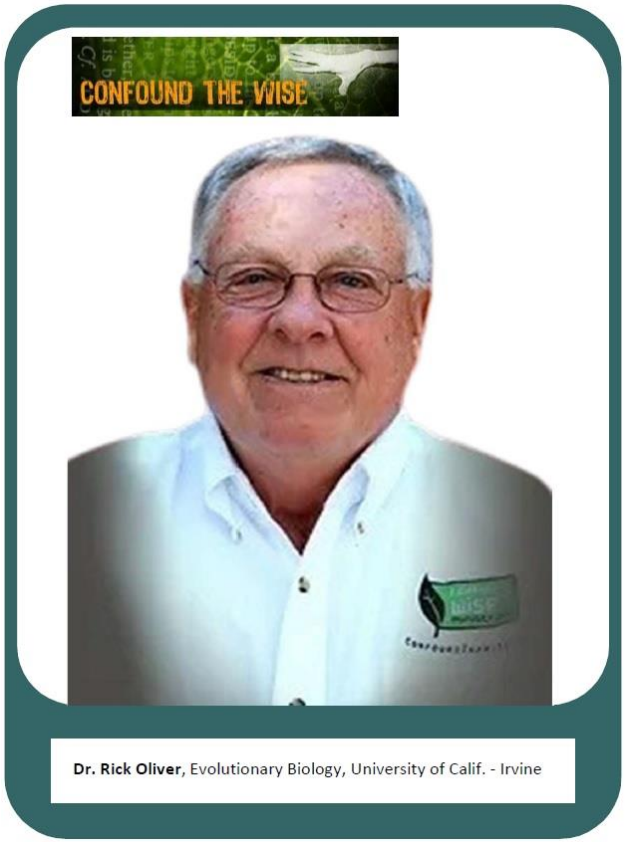
In 2005, Dr. Mary Schweitzer discovered the preservation of soft tissue in dinosaurs that were believed to be 70 million years old! Now there are over 100 examples that are said to be 70 to hundreds of millions of years old. Tissues include collagen, blue vessels and possibly red blood cells.

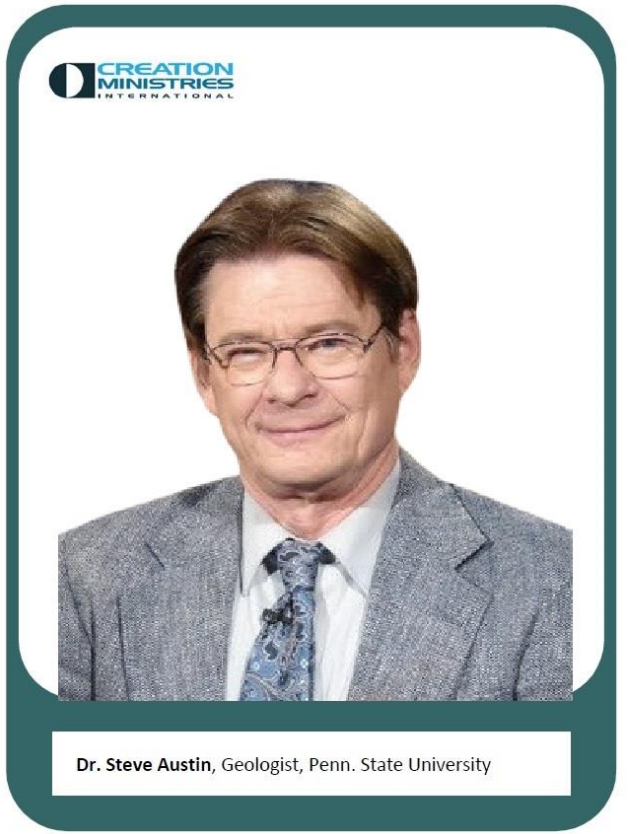
# 28 Incorrect Dating of Twelve Year Old Rock

Dr. Rick Oliver, Evolutionary Biologist and Dr. Steve Austin, Geologist, hiked to Mount St. Helens in 1992 to take samples of dacite that oozed, cooled and crystallized on the Volcanic Lava Dome. They then submitted the dacite sample (shown above) and others to Geochron Laboratories of Cambridge, MA and analyzed using Potassium-Argon dating. They did not tell the laboratories where they got the sample. The results? The 12 year old rock was falsely dated from 340,000 years to 2,800,000 years.

Mount St Helens (from Austin[1]).

| | Sample | Age / millions of years |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Whole rock | 0.35 ± 0.05 |
| 2 | Feldspar, etc. | 0.34 ± 0.06 |
| 3 | Amphibole, etc. | 0.9 ± 0.2 |
| 4 | Pyroxene, etc. | 1.7 ± 0.3 |
| 5 | Pyroxene | 2.8 ± 0.6 |



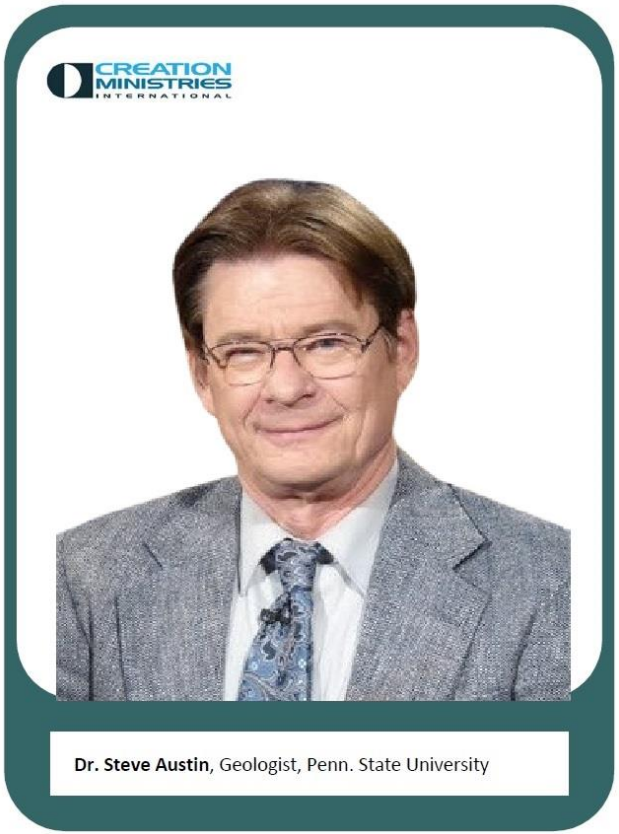
# 29

# Isochron Discordance in Grand Canyon Rock

| Beta Particle Decay | Alpha Particle Decay |
|---|---|
| Potassium-Argon<br>K → Ar<br>Dating Method<br>516 million years old | Uranium-Lead<br>U → Pb<br>Dating Method<br>1.4 billion years old |
| Rubidium-Strontium<br>Rb → Sr<br>Dating Method<br>1.1 billion years old | Samarium-Neodymium<br>Sm → Nd<br>Method<br>1.6 billion years old |
| Standard age of Cardenas basalt is 1.1 billion years old. | |

**Dr. Austin and Dr. Snelling decided to test rocks in the Grand Canyon. Using a sample of igneous dacite that came out of the sill formations in the Grand Canyon, 4 dating methods were applied to the rock samples. Using 4 methods, we see that the same sample of rock came up with 4 vastly different dates. (See the example from Cardenas basalt). If the same rock sample can yield such different results using dating methods, then how can dating methods be trusted?**

**How old is this rock really?**




| **CONCLUSIONS:** | **YOUNGEST** | **OLDEST** |
|---|---|---|
| **Uinkaret Plateau Basalts** (Should be < 1.16 mya) | 916 mya | 1.143 bya |
| **Cardenas Basalts** (Should be 1.1 bya). | 516 mya | 1.588 bya |
| **Bass Rapids Diabase sill** – (Should be 1.1 bya) | 841 mya | 1.379 bya |
| **Brahma amphibolites** – (Should be 1.75 bya) | 840 mya | 1.88 bya |
| **Elves Chasm Granodiorite** (Should be 1.84 bya) | 1.51 bya | 1.933 bya |

# 30 Carboon-14 Found in Coal!

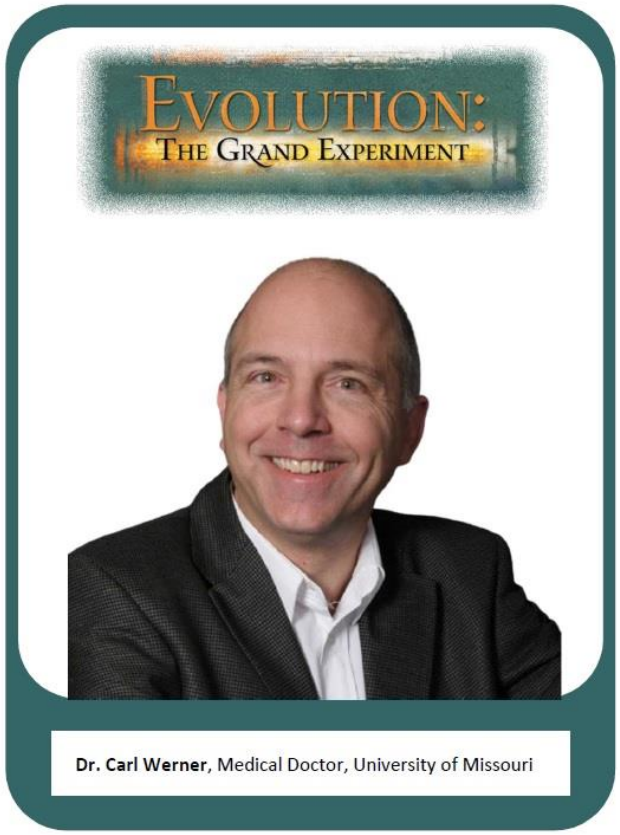
Carbon-14 is an isotope of carbon that exists on earth – the ratio between C-12 and C-14 in the atmosphere is 1,000,000,000,000 : 1 or a Trillion to One. Carbon-14 is formed when cosmic rays interact with atmospheric nitrogen creating Carbon-14 – a carbon atom with 2 extra neutrons. Then Carbon-14 combines with Oxygen to form carbon dioxide and enter the food web. This carbon dioxide is absorbed by plants and given to organisms in the food web. As living organisms live they accumulate C-14 in their bodies. When the organism dies, its C-14 level stops increasing. The half-life of Carbon-14 is 5730 years – it is primarily used to date samples up to about 60,000 years old. For older samples, other radiometric dating methods are used. Coal is dated according to the conventional model of geologic time to be mostly of Carboniferous age (360-300 million years ago) and some to the Cretaceous and Eocene era (145 million – 34 million years ago). However, using mathematical formulas for decay, there should be absolutely no Carbon 14 in coal at all, even if it was 1 million years old, it would have no carbon 14. However coal has way too much carbon 14 to be as old as modern science claims. The RATE team looked at coal from 10 different coal seams and found an average age of about 50,000 years old. Although the scientific community at large had already known this, it failed to make a significant difference in the scientific perception of how old the coal actually was. These findings support the idea that there layers with similar C-14 ages must have been deposited catastrophically rather than uniformly over geologic time.

| Sample | Coal Seam Name | State | County | Geologic Interval | C-14 Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DECS-1 | Bottom | Texas | Freestone | Eocene | 48,000 ± 900 |
| DECS-11 | Beulah | North Dakota | Mercer | Eocene | 51,400 ± 800 |
| DECS-25 | Pust | Montana | Richland | Eocene | 48,900 ± 600 |
| DECS-15 | Lower Sunnyside | Utah | Carbon | Cretaceous | 46,700 ± 800 |
| DECS-16 | Blind Canyon | Utah | Emery | Cretaceous | 57,100 ± 2600 |
| DECS-28 | Green | Arizona | Navajo | Cretaceous | 52,200 ± 800 |
| DECS-18 | Kentucky #9 | Kentucky | Union | Pennsylvanian | 44,500 ± 500 |
| DECS-21 | Lykens Valley #2 | Pennsylvania | Columbia | Pennsylvanian | 54,900 ± 1400 |
| DECS-23 | Pittsburgh | Pennsylvania | Washington | Pennsylvanian | 51,800 ± 900 |
| DECS-24 | Illinois #6 | Illinois | Macoupin | Pennsylvanian | 48,300 ± 900 |

# 31 “Living Fossils” found in Dinosaur Layers

Dr. Carl Werner is a medical doctor who read and researched every topic he could find on evolution, including paleontology, geology, biology, and biochemistry. After 18 years of study (1979-1997), Dr. Werner considered himself ready to begin a series of experiments by which to test evolution. It was his Grand Experiment to test the theory and determine it veracity. Over the next nearly three decades, 1997-present, Dr. Werner then traveled 298,000 miles (476,000 km) to 45 dig sites around the globe, 122 museums and universities, photographing thousands of original fossils and the actual fossil layers where they were found. He also interviewed more than 100 experts in the field. He found many, many living fossils: Dr. Werner asks the simplest question: Was life completely different in the past (evolution) or did some animals and plants simply go extinct (creation)? To get the answer to that question, Dr. Werner compared fossils from the rock layers containing dinosaur bones. Here is a list of the modern animals that were found in dinosaur layers. The problem is that they were assigned a different genus and species names even though they completely resemble its modern animal. For instance, a modern mushroom coral (*Fungia fungitis* was given the name *Cyclolites undulata*). It is very misleading at best to do this scientifically although it would be impossible to confirm that these species have not changed at the molecular level, scientists should acknowledge these discoveries in museums around the world. Instead there is silence on the matter as it does not support a macro-Evolutionary worldview.

| Mammals | Birds | Fish | Reptiles | Insects / Invertebrates | Plants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Possum<br>Squirrel | Duck<br>Parrot<br>Loon<br>Flamingo<br>Penguin<br>Owl<br>Albatross<br>Cormorant<br>Avocet<br>Sandpipers<br>Archaeopteryx<br>Hesperonis | Coelacanth<br>Herring Fish<br>Eel<br>Bowfin fish<br>Herring<br>Garfish<br>Flounder<br>Sturgeon<br>Alligator gar<br>Salmon<br>Angel Shark<br>Port Jackson shark<br>Guitarfish<br>Goblin Shark<br>Stingray<br>Lamprey<br>Hagfish | Alligator<br>Boa Constrictor<br>Box Turtle<br>Crocodile<br>Tuatara<br>Snake<br>Iguana | Dragonfly<br>Katydid<br>Cricket<br>Cockroach<br>Spider<br>Ant<br>Wasp<br>Grasshopper<br>Bee | Ferns<br>Sycamore leaf<br>Gingko leaf<br>Grape leaf<br>Spruce Seed<br>Ponderosa<br>Pine<br>Sequoia<br>Oak<br>Magnolia |
| **Monotremes** | **Crustaceans** | | **Echinoderms** | **Amphibians** | **Corals** |
| Platypus | Shrimp<br>Crayfish<br>Crab<br>Prawn<br>Lobster | | Starfish<br>Crinoids<br><br><u>Mollusks</u><br>Nautilis | Salamander<br>Frog | Mushroom<br>Coral |



# 28

# Mega Quakes

| Beta Particle Decay | Alpha Particle Decay |
|---|---|
| Potassium-Argon Dating Method<br><br>K → Ar<br>516 million years old | Uranium-Lead Dating Method<br><br>U → Pb<br>1.4 billion years old |
| Rubidium-Strontium Dating Method<br><br>Rb → Sr<br>1.1 billion years old | Samarium-Neodymium Method<br><br>Sm → Nd<br>1.6 billion years old |
| Standard age of Cardenas basalt is 1.1 billion years old. | |

**1964 Earthquake – 8.4 on Richter Scale – 11 inches of deformation. What size of earthquake would produce 24 feet of deformation.**

**How old is this rock really?**

| CONCLUSIONS: | YOUNGEST | OLDEST |
|---|---|---|
| **Uinkaret Plateau Basalts** (Should be < 1.16 mya) | 916 mya | 1.143 bya |
| **Cardenas Basalts** (Should be 1.1 bya). | 516 mya | 1.588 bya |
| **Bass Rapids Diabase sill** – (Should be 1.1 bya) | 841 mya | 1.379 bya |
| **Brahma amphibolites** – (Should be 1.75 bya) | 840 mya | 1.88 bya |
| **Elves Chasm Granodiorite** (Should be 1.84 bya) | 1.51 bya | 1.933 bya |

# Mega Boulders

| Beta Particle Decay | Alpha Particle Decay |
|---|---|
| Potassium-Argon Dating Method<br><br>K → Ar<br>516 million years old | Uranium-Lead Dating Method<br><br>U → Pb<br>1.4 billion years old |
| Rubidium-Strontium Dating Method<br><br>Rb → Sr<br>1.1 billion years old | Samarium-Neodymium Method<br><br>Sm → Nd<br>1.6 billion years old |
| Standard age of Cardenas basalt is 1.1 billion years old. | |

**Megaseismites – ¼ mile boulder or 3-5 mile large boulder.**

**How old is this rock really?**

| CONCLUSIONS: | YOUNGEST | OLDEST |
|---|---|---|
| **Uinkaret Plateau Basalts** (Should be < 1.16 mya) | 916 mya | 1.143 bya |
| **Cardenas Basalts** (Should be 1.1 bya). | 516 mya | 1.588 bya |
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| **Elves Chasm Granodiorite** (Should be 1.84 bya) | 1.51 bya | 1.933 bya |

# Diamond Formation

| Beta Particle Decay | Alpha Particle Decay |
|---|---|
| Potassium-Argon Dating Method<br><br>K → Ar<br>516 million years old | Uranium-Lead Dating Method<br><br>U → Pb<br>1.4 billion years old |
| Rubidium-Strontium Dating Method<br><br>Rb → Sr<br>1.1 billion years old | Samarium-Neodymium Method<br><br>Sm → Nd<br>1.6 billion years old |
| Standard age of Cardenas basalt is 1.1 billion years old. | |

**Kimberlite formations – Diamonds need a certain bunch of conditions to be met in order to form.**

**How old is this rock really?**

| CONCLUSIONS: | YOUNGEST | OLDEST |
|---|---|---|
| **Uinkaret Plateau Basalts** (Should be < 1.16 mya) | 916 mya | 1.143 bya |
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| **Elves Chasm Granodiorite** (Should be 1.84 bya) | 1.51 bya | 1.933 bya |

# 31 Quick Earth Magnetic Reversals

| Beta Particle Decay | Alpha Particle Decay |
|---|---|
| Potassium-Argon Dating Method<br><br>K → Ar<br>516 million years old | Uranium-Lead Dating Method<br><br>U → Pb<br>1.4 billion years old |
| Rubidium-Strontium Dating Method<br><br>Rb → Sr<br>1.1 billion years old | Samarium-Neodymium Method<br><br>Sm → Nd<br>1.6 billion years old |
| Standard age of Cardenas basalt is 1.1 billion years old. | |

**1988 Stayes Mountain Oregon showed rapid magnetic field reversals – flipping in only 14 days. This was predicted by Russ Humphreys.**

**How old is this rock really?**

| **CONCLUSIONS:** | **YOUNGEST** | **OLDEST** |
|---|---|---|
| **Uinkaret Plateau Basalts** (Should be < 1.16 mya) | 916 mya | 1.143 bya |
| **Cardenas Basalts** (Should be 1.1 bya). | 516 mya | 1.588 bya |
| **Bass Rapids Diabase sill** – (Should be 1.1 bya) | 841 mya | 1.379 bya |
| **Brahma amphibolites** – (Should be 1.75 bya) | 840 mya | 1.88 bya |
| **Elves Chasm Granodiorite** (Should be 1.84 bya) | 1.51 bya | 1.933 bya |

# 31 Quick Earth Magnetic Reversals

| Beta Particle Decay | Alpha Particle Decay |
|---|---|
| Potassium-Argon Dating Method<br><br>K → Ar<br>516 million years old | Uranium-Lead Dating Method<br><br>U → Pb<br>1.4 billion years old |
| Rubidium-Strontium Dating Method<br><br>Rb → Sr<br>1.1 billion years old | Samarium-Neodymium Method<br><br>Sm → Nd<br>1.6 billion years old |
| Standard age of Cardenas basalt is 1.1 billion years old. | |

**Fossil Bluff**

**How old is this rock really?**

| **CONCLUSIONS:** | **YOUNGEST** | **OLDEST** |
|---|---|---|
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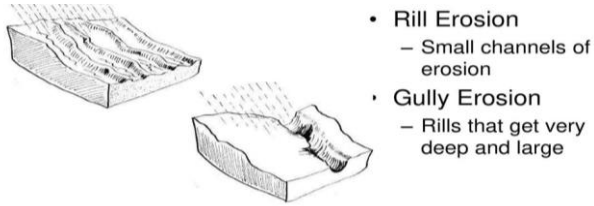
| Sample | Coal Seam Name | State | County | Geologic Interval | C-14 Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DECS-1 | Bottom | Texas | Freestone | Eocene | 48,000 ± 900 |
| DECS-11 | Beulah | North Dakota | Mercer | Eocene | 51,400 ± 800 |
| DECS-25 | Pust | Montana | Richland | Eocene | 48,900 ± 600 |
| DECS-15 | Lower Sunnyside | Utah | Carbon | Cretaceous | 46,700 ± 800 |
| DECS-16 | Blind Canyon | Utah | Emery | Cretaceous | 57,100 ± 2600 |
| DECS-28 | Green | Arizona | Navajo | Cretaceous | 52,200 ± 800 |
| DECS-18 | Kentucky #9 | Kentucky | Union | Pennsylvanian | 44,500 ± 500 |
| DECS-21 | Lykens Valley #2 | Pennsylvania | Columbia | Pennsylvanian | 54,900 ± 1400 |
| DECS-23 | Pittsburgh | Pennsylvania | Washington | Pennsylvanian | 51,800 ± 900 |
| DECS-24 | Illinois #6 | Illinois | Macoupin | Pennsylvanian | 48,300 ± 900 |

# NEW: C14 Found in Virtually All Strata layers of Sedimentary Rock indicating 50,000 years

**BEFORE**

**AFTER**

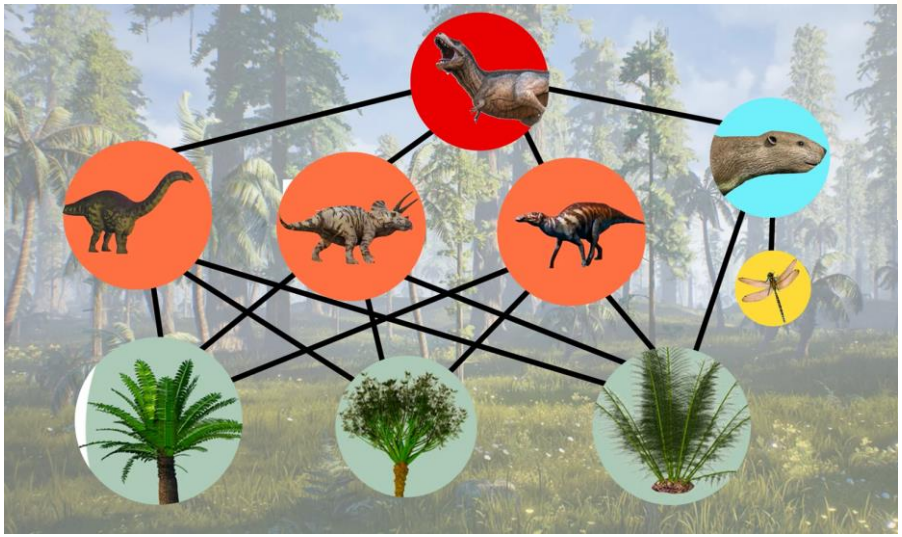
**DR. AUSTIN'S CONCLUSION:** **Dr. Austin's observations show that landforms do not need millions of years to form, but can be formed quickly in a matter of days.**

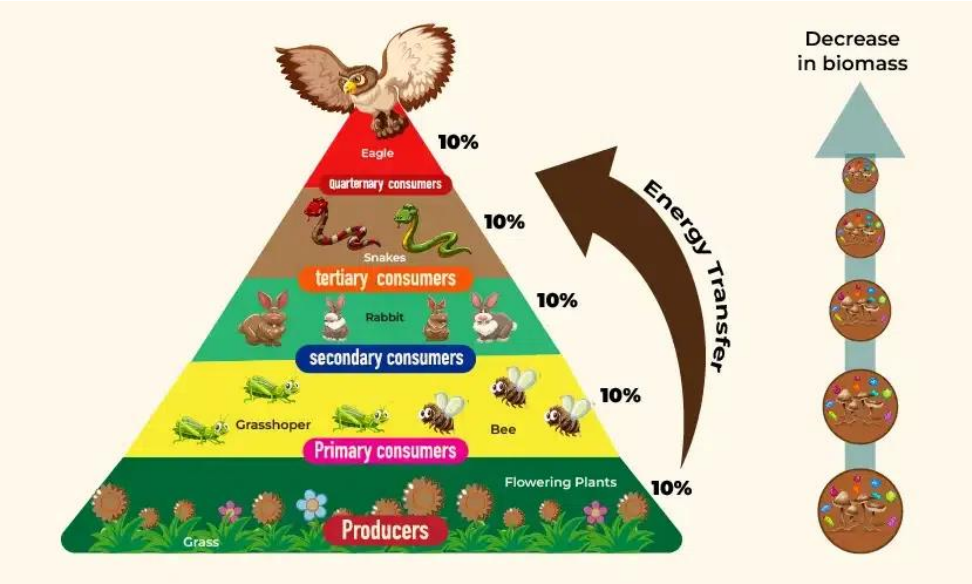


**Emil Silvestru**

# Fauna not found with Flora

Fauna is often not found buried with flora that the animal eats, strongly suggesting catastrophic burial.





# Marine Fossils found High on Mountains

If the mechanism of the flood was catastrophic plate tectonics, then we would expect rapid plate movement during the year of the flood. Sediments deposited during the flood months would be on the continents. As an example, as the Indian subcontinent rammed against the Eurasian continent, both being granite, they would push up and cause mountain building. The marine fossils would then be pushed up and be found in places like mount Everest.

# Sheet flow phase of Run-Off

Run-off of the continents sheared through multiple strata layers. This must have happened when sediments were relatively soft and able to be sheared quickly.

# Cement material in Sedimentology

In order to change a sand to sandstone, mud to shale and tiny carbonate particles to limestone and dolomite, a cement substance is needed. These cements are produced by volatiles, compounds that come from magma and new sediment during flood.

# Carbon-14 found in fossils in sediments!

Carbon-14 is found in virtually all fossils (many of which large fossils still contain unfossilized carbon) of the sedimentary layers. These layers are said to be 65+ millions of years old up to 540 million years. There is no reason why they should have Carbon-14 which would have been depleted to nothing over this time. Yet there are C-14 which give average dates of 50,000 years, not millions of years.

# Missing Erosional Features

If the sedimentary layers seen represent millions of years of Earth's history, then there should be millions of years worth of erosional features – dunes, rill and gully topography, deep chasms and other features that would be found in ancient rock that is exposed to the elements for millions of years. However, often we do not find major erosional features that would be expected.